The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3819. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Spirit of the Rebel Press.

Comments on Mr. Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS.

Denationalization of Richmond Society.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We have already acknowledged the receipt of Richmond papers as late as Wednesday last. The following extracts, in addition to those we have already made, will be found of interest:

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 10.

One-tenth of the repentant criminals are sufficient to redeem a State and to restore its franchises. The measure by which this action is justified and worthy of the author.

It would appear to a superficial observer that a provision of this character, would be tantamount to erecting an oligarchy, in which the tenth part of a people would be not only invested with the supreme power, but be protected by the military force of a conqueror in the exercise of it. It might appear that this minority, so ready to submit to the conqueror, would be not only the vilest part of the people, but, by the hatred with which it would be regarded by the rest of the population, least capable of reorganizing a stable Government. All objections, however, vanish before the great necessity of reconstructing and disenthralling and regenerating freedom, which just now seems to be the peculiar mission of the Yankees.

In the consideration of the desire to restore Republican Government to the United States, there is a country of the conquered. One-tenth of the population of the country is to be made the masters of the country, if they can be found willing to play the part; if not, the farce will be performed by the importation of foreign actors. It is absurd, in the opinion of Lincoln, to base the reorganization of the Government upon the consent of an element which is hostile to it. The Republican Government which he proposes to guarantee must be protected by the General Government, both against internal and external violence. Has it never occurred to him that what he calls internal violence is the real expression of the sentiment of the people? Does it not strike him that into form of guaranteeing a Republican Government is the forcible establishment of a hated despotism; and precisely the opposite of the treaty which the Constitution aimed at securing?

His every reasoning, of course, does not contain this form from him. Known well to be the author of the proclamation of a people-and he cannot try to the accomplishment of his purposes, and in the purest sense of treason he is prepared to sacrifice the country. It is a sickening spectacle of hope that the same hand which prepares this justification of its country, plots over the measures necessary to carry it into effect. If we can foil his attempts at conquest as easily as we can refute his reasoning, the cause is safe.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 14.

Such are the first terms of peace offered by the United States to the people of the Confederate States. These terms are joined with many vague intimations that they may be withdrawn or modified by occasion requires. "These laws and proclamations are invited and pray for," says the shallow thief, "for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion." But in vain is the trap set in sight of any bird. Even space could scarce the chaff with which it is baited, and show the snare which covers the poison on the surface. *The Proclamation of Pardon will have as much, and no more effect than the Proclamation of Emancipation*, and the Proclamation "to disperse," which began the war.

This document has, however, one trait of real importance. It reveals the decline of the mania for war in the United States. Lincoln represents his people now as he did two years ago. Then, all was bloody. Confiscation, subjugation, extermination were, in his measures he and they thought or spoke of. Even in the contest between these days was there. An offer of "crushing the rebellion" by "sixty days," by a cigarette of Union arms, is the chief hope. Peace really is a puzzle. There is a time for all things—a time for fighting, and that time is nearly past; a time for shouting, and that time is nearly come.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 14.

We this morning gratify the curiosity of our readers with the Message of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Recovering, not recently from an attack of the small pox, some excuse may be made for the Message. It is but another evidence of his weakness and folly. Why can Goldsex will permit him to make such a fool of himself, and render their country an object of contempt and ridicule throughout the world, can only be accounted for on the supposition that it is the easiest way to get rid of him. They, therefore, permit him to give the freest and fullest use of his pen.

To the proclamation of amnesty and reconstruction we especially invite the attention of our readers, and when the people-both are ready to assemble, we ask the privilege of addressing it to their Father ABRAHAM.

At present we have not the space to review the Message, and do not know that we shall hereafter find the time; but as there are some features in it so characteristic of a Yankee, we may on future occasions refer to this Message.

SUPERIOR DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 14.

The President treats at great length of our foreign relations. He discourses with boldness the conduct of England, and proves conclusively that her sympathy for secession is pro-slavery, and inimical to us. He declares the Minister of Foreign Affairs as the unwilling instrument of the Emperor, exposing his base subterfuges, his unblushing disregard of treaty stipulations, and the unscrupulous advantages taken of our present situation. The unfriendly action of the Danish Administration is severely but very appropriately, unfortunately, too strongly. He shows that Lord Sous Russell is decidedly hostile to us. The tendency of this information, as presented, is to discourage our people. Argument on this line, too, tends to soothe the antagonism of the North toward Great Britain—for as well succumbed as acquiesce of the English Ministry by the Confederate States to the acquittal of England by the North. Just doubts may be entertained if they are the true exponents of the majority of intelligent Englishmen, or even of Parliament.

What will Lyons think the President dislikes in his foreign relations? What efforts have been made to constitute foreign nations? Two ministers of retaliation for their broken faith were suggested, but deprecated on moral grounds. We wish to turn from foreign nations. Can we reasonably expect them to be offered gratuitously to us, or even upon merely signifying a desire for them? Sentiment may influence the action of men. Interest only influences the action of nations. On the mere plausibility of our claims to be considered European nations promptly conceded to us the position of belligerents, though the sentiment of Europe was adverse to us because of our peculiar institutions. Why is the attitude of European Powers—England, especially—now inimical to us? Because the *reverse Gladstonism of the United States has made it appear that it is to its true interest to be so.* What the argument or the inducement offered, time will disclose; but it has been sufficient to the extent of securing to her a full privilege to obtain cotton, warehouse the credit to its unlimited extent.

Perhaps the reckoning is anticipated at our expense. It looks so. They have no respect for their own to make it. We have always said that one of the continuance of the war is hampering the resources of that country, of that seriously exhausting them; but we then confer on our present Commissioner, or new ones, *plenary powers to treat or not?* Yankee diplomats. The House, at a former session, passed a resolution looking forward to such action. Remove the restrictions under which our Commissioners have been acting. Let them not appear simply as the representatives of a just cause, and an oppressed people, but as the representatives of a brave, united, powerful and unconquerable people, whose valley is peace, possessing almost boundless territory, vast wealth, and inexhaustible resources. A unanimous assert that the clearest fallacious system of Yankee diplomacy, cannot fail to speedily reverse the one-sided controversy in which we have been involved. The victim. Nor even now is it to be despaired of that a similar policy toward our neighbors and neutral nations of the Northwest, will be productive of good results.

It seems that the President did not anticipate that It is strange that he should not have done so, at least when he proved from Secretary Seward's report to Vice Minister. Foreigners generally, it seems, may be charged with the same want of foresight. Congress, at least, does not appear to have foreseen it from the associations it made.

THE PRISONERS.

A REBEL DESCRIPTION OF THE QUARTERS.

The Richmond correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal* describes a recent visit to the Hotel d'Libby. He says that he found the passages and ante-rooms of the prison piled up with boxes and bales of clothing and provisions which had just been received from the North by flag of truce. Upon ascending to the upper stories of the building occupied by the prisoners, he saw the greatest profusion of comforts and luxuries in the way of *provant* that even a riotous imagination could conceive. Hams, smoked beef, Bologna sausages hung from the rafters; tin cans of potted meat, oysters, sardines, green peas, etc., etc., were arranged on shelving against the walls; while the fried pippins rolled along the floors. Immense packages of new publications, sets of chessmen, backgammon boxes, etc., which had apparently just been opened for distribution, proved that the YANKEES did not intend their unhappy brethren should die of *ennui*. The prisoners themselves were variously occupied, some lying at full length on the floor, deeply involved in the tragic incidents of Miss BRADDON's novels; others playing whist and euchre, or deeply pondering the gambits; others asleep; others again eating their dinners. Brig.-Gen. NEAL DOW was lapping up the soup furnished by the prison cook with evident satisfaction. One man only was reading the Bible. All looked in fine health and seemed remarkably cheerful. The receipt of boxes from Government had no doubt something to do with their good spirits, but before the contents of comforts had begun to arrive, they were contented and hearty. Maj. TURNER informed the writer that several of the officers of the highest rank had handed him a statement which they had voluntarily drawn up for publication in the New-York *Herald* and *Tribune*, denying in the fullest and strongest manner the infamous lies about Confederate cruelty which have recently been circulated in the North.

ABSTRACTION OF SUPPLIES.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 11.

A curious piece of business has developed itself in connection with the Yankee prisoners, which goes to show one of our things—either that the prisoners themselves have been engaged in speculating upon the contributions of their Northern sympathizers and carrying on an extensive trade with outside parties, or that the guards have been tampered with, or bought, and allowed a large quantity of the articles of clothing, &c., sent here from the North to be surreptitiously removed from the warehouse, where about a quarter of a million of dollars in value is stored.

Capt. MILLWARD, of the Detective corps, was engaged, the latter part of last week, with the most of his force, in investigating the matter and ferreting out the guilty parties. He succeeded, on Friday and Saturday, in recovering an amount of clothing—overcoats, pants, shirts, underclothing, and shoes, which were found in various localities near the Libby Prison, stored away in second-hand junk and dry shops. Several soldiers who were found going about the city with the articles in their possession were arrested, and their evidence is in possession of Capt. MALLWARD, who is to-day still at work discovering the ramifications of the villainy. The value of the property recovered is variously estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. In prosecuting the search, the detectives came across a large number of Confederate goods kept in a shop, owner of Main and Twenty-first streets. They were seized along with the other class of goods.

As the whole subject of the distribution of these goods is now undergoing an official investigation, we abstain from further disclosures, which have reached us from hearsay.

The distribution of the contributions for the prisoners is made by a Committee, selected from among the prisoners, who perform the functions of their offices under the supervision of the prison authorities. This Committee has already distributed very largely among the prisoners, and the opinion is very generally expressed that the articles found by officers have, out of their abundance, undertaken to clothe the naked, and the street outside half-clothed.

At Richmond, for the little squadron of two iron-clads and other vessels that is now in the James River.

Mr. JAMES E. CALEB, President of the Tobacco Exchange, was in the chair, and called the meeting to order. There was a large attendance of the members of the Exchange, and others, uninterested in the Tobacco trade. Upon calling the meeting to order, the President made a few remarks, explanatory of the object of the meeting. He characterized the application of the French Government for the removal of the tobacco as but one of those flagrant insults which the patience of Europe were heaping upon us. The Confederate Government, by giving its consent to the removal of the tobacco, has ignored the principle of its independent government, and set aside the sentiment of the community and the people of the Confederate States on the subject. It was evident to every one that the French Government only wanted the tobacco to be delivered, except in the regular way of trade and commerce. If the French Government had purchased the tobacco and wanted it delivered through our port, let them proceed in the way established by international law, and not supplicate and approach us through the courtesy of the Yankee Government at Washington, with whom we are at war.

There was a pretty general expression of opinion among the members of the Exchange, and a very decided feeling was manifested derogatory to the supposed action of the Confederate Government in acquiescing to the delivery of the tobacco under the regulations laid down by the Government at Washington.

The question involved the delivery of all tobacco purchased by French agents prior to March, 1863; said to be between 5,000 and 6,000 hogsheads. It was a matter of very grave doubt whether any of the heavily Government was purchased or contracted for prior to that date.

A committee of five was appointed to thoroughly [illegible] and report at a future meeting.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

As the unfortunate individuals in Europe who were inveigled into investing in the Fifteen Million Cotton Loan of the rebels may like to know something about the condition of their security, we publish what Mr. MEMMINGER, rebel Secretary of the Treasury, says about it in his late report:

"The purchases of cotton made under the law of April 30, 1863, amount to 399,733 bales; at the date of the reports last received, at a cost of $20,314,709. The average price paid was 16.85 cents per pound, exclusive of Red Island cotton—the lowest price being 6¼ and the highest 36½. And five sixths of the entire purchase money have been paid in bonds. The *difficulty of procuring reports in detail from the agents in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas has prevented a precise return of the cotton which has been destroyed; but from the estimates made by each of them, it may be assumed that the entire loss to end cannot exceed thirty thousand bales.* To this must be added thirty thousand bales lost or left in the military and naval defenses; and also several thousand more burned over, to the Ordnance and Quartermaster's departments to fulfill contracts for supplies, and also for shipments made by the Treasury Department. The *whole of these deductions may be set down at 70,000 bales*, leaving on hand an aggregate of about 329,500 bales. *Of this amount about 30,000 bales are stored on warehouses in cities, and the remainder in cotton-houses on the plantations where they have been purchased.*

"The time which has elapsed since each of the means was purchased has *damaged the rope and begging of a portion thereof*; and the aid of Congress is asked in procuring the means of renewing it. I had hoped that the skill of our people would discover a substitute for rope and bagging, and probably an offer of a reward for the best plan would produce beneficial results. If Congress should be able to furnish the gunny cloth, which may be adopted to ship the cotton, it will furnish the means of importing the rope and bagging, and, in either view, it will be necessary to make an appreciation to cover the expense.

"The cotton interest bonds will naturally fall within the management of this division of the Treasury Department, and it is proposed that they shall take that course. It is not clear what was the design of Congress in authorizing these bonds. The first law passed was in connection with the funding act, and the coupons were thereby made payable at the option of the holder of the bond in cotton, or cotton assumed at eight pence sterling per pound. The object of this law was obviously to provide the means of raising money abroad, and after it was passed I recommended that the rate at which the cotton was to be taken, should be reduced to six pence, or the average price at that period before the war. At this rate *[illegible] would have been a profit of any loss before the fall of Vicksburgh.*

"The amendment which was made to the law by Congress reduced the price as proposed, but omitting the option of being paid in cotton from the purchaser to the Government. This converted the bond in the view of a European purchaser into a simple six per cent. money bond, with the interest payable here. The *absence of the right to receive cotton for the bonds took away their establishment in the foreign market.* On the other hand, the option which they allowed the holders to receive cotton at six pence when it was *selling at three or four times that price*, made the operation very unfavorable for the Government, unless the cotton could be procured at a low price. For this reason, I deemed it my duty, after due examination of the nature of the bonds, to advertise for bids; and as an experiment, I accordingly offered five millions. The bids ranged at various rates from par up to one hundred per cent.

"I accepted all the bids at and over fifty per cent. premium, and issued a second advertisement. *The bids which were offered in both cases were far below the amount of bonds offered for sale.* But these bids which came from persons of known intelligence and patriotism, indicated that fifty per cent. was the probable value of the bonds. I therefore adopted that rate, and authorized sales to be made accordingly. *These sales have been made in a very limited extent, chiefly because it was believed that the blockade would prevent the shipment of any cotton to be received in payment.* This impediment was so serious that, in the judgment of men of business, even a reduction of the price of bonds to par would not induce large sales."

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THE FRENCH TOBACCO.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 11.

A very important meeting of the Tobacco Exchange was held in the rooms of the association, at the Shockoe warehouse, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The meeting was in response to a call, circulated among the members, for action in relation to the removal from Richmond of the tobacco sold to have been purchased by the French Government, preliminary to the consummation of which project a French ship-of-war has appeared in the James River.

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FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.

Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Memoranda exchanged on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEINEN & SON,
U. S. Loan Agents,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
for sale.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL be closed from this date, preparatory to the annual election, January 11, 1864. Persons holding policies on which premiums have become due during the year 1863 are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 32 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.
The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.
By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC MINING and MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD will hold its first regular session at No. 51 William-st. on MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1863, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. For full particulars, see prospectus. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN, ON COMMISSIONERS' APPROVED BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to
T. E. WESTBROOK, 33 Nassau-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
The Road is in complete running order to Dansville, Galen, Batavia, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODRICH, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at Jamaica-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 7, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
P. M.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 23, 1863.—Leave Jamaica-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 7 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, &c., stopping at all stations. For Babylon, at 4 P. M. Leave Hicksville at 8:30 A. M. For Syosset, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 6 and 9 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 8:15 A. M., from 34th-st. Stopping at all stations.
Leave Greenport at 7:30 A. M. (South Side).
For Wyandanch, (on Sundays), at 2:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. HASBROUCK, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-ST.
Express, 1 and 10 A. M., and 7:30 and 11:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (express), 8:30 A. M.
Albany, (evening car), 10:30 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 8:30 P. M., steep only.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westchester Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs, &c.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave foot of Chambers-st.
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Chicago, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M.
For Goshen, Middletown, Otisville, &c., at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
For Newburgh, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For Piermont, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5 and 11:30 P. M.
For Nyack, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5 and 11:30 P. M.
For Suffern, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For Rockland Lake, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For Orange County, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
For Chester, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For Greenwood Lake, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c., to the limit of seventy pounds through to Buffalo; but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 23, trains will leave Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 30th-st. at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave Albany and Troy at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 8 A. M.
JOHN BURDELL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trains leaving New-York at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. will run to connect at Perth Amboy with the steamers for Philadelphia. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BELL will leave Foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M., for Shrewsbury, Toms River and intermediate stations. W. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:15 P. M. Leave Hoboken at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Leave Nyack at 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:30 P. M. Leave Piermont at 8 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M. Leave Rockland Lake at 8:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leave Sparkill at 8:45 A. M., 1:45 and 5:45 P. M. Leave Tappan at 9 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M. Leave Orangeburgh at 9:15 A. M., 2:15 and 6:15 P. M. Leave Blauvelt at 9:30 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. Leave Spring Valley at 9:45 A. M., 2:45 and 6:45 P. M. Leave Monsey at 10 A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Leave Suffern at 10:15 A. M., 3:15 and 7:15 P. M. Leave Ramapo at 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Leave Pompton at 11:15 A. M., 4:15 and 8:15 P. M. Leave Butler at 11:30 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. Leave Hawkinsville at 11:45 A. M., 4:45 and 8:45 P. M. Leave Newfoundland at 12 M., 5 and 9 P. M. Leave Boonton at 12:15 P. M., 5:15 and 9:15 P. M. Leave Denville at 12:30 P. M., 5:30 and 9:30 P. M. Leave Rockaway at 12:45 P. M., 5:45 and 9:45 P. M. Leave Dover at 1 P. M., 6 and 10 P. M. Leave Mount Hope at 1:15 P. M., 6:15 and 10:15 P. M. Leave Wharton at 1:30 P. M., 6:30 and 10:30 P. M. Leave Stanhope at 1:45 P. M., 6:45 and 10:45 P. M. Leave Waterloo at 2 P. M., 7 and 11 P. M. Leave Andover at 2:15 P. M., 7:15 and 11:15 P. M. Leave Hackettstown at 2:30 P. M., 7:30 and 11:30 P. M.
Connections will be made at Hackettstown with trains for Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap, Easton, Phillipsburgh, Allentown, Bethlehem, Reading, Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.
Through tickets to all points West, South and Southwest may be procured at the office of the Company, foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and at the Company's office, Jersey City.
Baggage checked through.
Fare from New-York to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Jersey City to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Hoboken to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Nyack to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Piermont to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Rockland Lake to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Sparkill to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Tappan to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Orangeburgh to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Blauvelt to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Spring Valley to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Monsey to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Suffern to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Ramapo to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Pompton to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Butler to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Hawkinsville to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Newfoundland to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Boonton to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Denville to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Rockaway to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Dover to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Mount Hope to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Wharton to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Stanhope to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Waterloo to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Andover to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Hackettstown to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Hackettstown to Hackettstown, 90 cents.
Fare from Hackettstown

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Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Further Particulars of the Sinking of the Weehawken.

Carelessness the Cause of the Disaster.

A TREMENDOUS GALE ON THE COAST.

The Obstructions in Charleston Harbor Swept Away.

Explosion of a Magazine in Sumter.

CHARLESTON AGAIN SHELLED.

United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GARDNER commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 8 A. M., and Charleston Bar 3 P. M., Tuesday, Dec. 15, consigned to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster United States Army, arrived at 9 o'clock A. M., Friday.

The *Arago* brings 61 first and 139 second class passengers, and the usual mails.

When off Wilmington, N. C., Capt. GARDNER espied aboard a schooner in full sail, and immediately made chase. He came up to her in two hours' time. She proves to be a Spanish brig, bound from the West Indies to New-York. After exchanging latitude and longitude, Capt. GARDNER showed her to proceed on her course, having satisfied himself that the brig was not a blockade-runner. While passing Wilmington and Rogerse a strict watch was instituted for rebel craft, but the above instance was the only sail that appeared which would justify any suspicion.

OUR FOLLY ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C.,
Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1863.

In my dispatch sent by the steamer *Cimmerian* I gave particulars concerning the sinking of the monitor Weehawken, although at that time, in consequence of the heavy sea which prevented communication with the flagship, I was unable to obtain much information. The disaster, it will be recollected, occurred on Sunday, the 6th inst. Two hour was 1½ P. M. Before the event, and at the time it was transpiring the wind had been and was blowing a fearful gale from the northeast, so that parties on shore, while looking at the fleet rocking and tossing amid the troubled waves, could not help expressing among themselves the anxious fears they had for the safety of the vessels. It fortunately happened that the flagship *Philadelphia* was within striking distance of the monitor when she went down, to which circumstance may be attributed the saving of so large a number of those on board. The first intimation given to the flagship that the Weehawken was in a perilous condition, was the blowing of the monitor's whistle. Immediately after she was observed to be enveloped in a cloud of rushing steam, which did not wholly disappear until the vessel had been completely engulfed. Boats were instantly dispatched from the flagship, also from other vessels nearest by, the crews of which commenced picking up the men floating on the water. All the men thus saved were taken to the flagship, but, as may be reasonably supposed, many of them were in a terrible state of exhaustion. On the following day was of the number died from that cause alone. The Weehawken sank in mid-channel, about one mile from Fort Sumter and nearly the same distance from Sullivan's Island. Judging from the length of smokestack unsubmerged, (two feet,) she went down in five fathoms water. The officers and men on board numbered between eighty and ninety. Thirty one, including four officers, whose names are Gunner W. McGOWAN, First-Assistant Engineer; M. MARSTON, Second-Assistant Engineer; and A. MITCHELL and M. STEENBURN, Third-Assistant Engineers, were lost. Capt. DUNCAN, formerly of the Pearl Jones, was in command, but happened to be on the flagship at the time of the accident. Capt. CALHOUN was transferred from the Weehawken to some other vessel two days previous. From all I can learn, I regret to state the disaster was occasioned through neglect of parties on board. The terrible sea had strained the monitor to such an extent that the water forced itself between the seams three hours before she went down; but that circumstance alone was not considered of sufficient importance to cause serious apprehension for the safety of the vessel. Mr. LEVI JOHN, the pilot of the Weehawken, informs me that the forehatch and the anchor-wells were open when they should have been closed, even in an ordinary sea. The waves rolled in and filled the vessel immediately. She went down in three minutes from the time the first warning of her sinking was given. Mr. JOHN was below at dinner, and scarcely had time to reach the deck. He, followed by twenty-five others, leaped into a small boat and cut the painter at the very moment the monitor gave her last lurch. A large portion of her ammunition was stored in her bows, which had the effect, when the sea washed in, to raise her stern, and prevent the effective working of the air pumps. Men were ordered to the fore pump, but that became entangled with chains after the fifth or sixth stroke. The monitor gave a tremendous lurch forward, another backward, followed by still another downward, which sent her down. On Monday last, the Captains of all the monitors held a consultation, with a view of coming to some conclusion as to the exact cause of the disaster. They were unable to form a satisfactory opinion at that meeting, and, I believe, came no nearer to the point on the occasion of two or three subsequent meetings. The impression prevails that the Admiral desires to suppress the facts concerning the case, for fear their publication would influence the monitor stock North.

Parties from New-York are here with extensive machinery for the purpose of raising the Keokuk, sunk some months ago. It is understood they will first endeavor to raise the Weehawken. Divers have been sent down to make examinations of the wreck, and report favorably for the success of the enterprise.

On Friday morning a magazine exploded in the southwest angle of Sumter. It is believed the explosion was accidental. The report was distinctly heard at Wagner, and heavy clouds of smoke were seen to rise from the fort for some time after. By order of Gen. TERRY, all the guns bearing on Sumter from Morris Island were opened, so as to prevent the enemy repairing such damage as he may have sustained. The enemy replied from his James Island batteries, the combined pieces making a cannonading equally terrific as that we heard weeks ago.

The disasters on this coast during the recent storm have been quite numerous. The lightship off Charleston Harbor, also the one off Port Royal, broke their moorings, and were obliged to put in at Hilton Head.

The schooner Alice Preston, infested with 700 tons of coal for the use of the Navy, ran on the bar going from Hilton Head, Friday night, and went to pieces before morning. Capt. NICHOLS and the crew were taken off by a steamer, and conveyed to Hilton Head.

The flagship Philadelphia had her rudder disabled in some way during the two terrible days of the gale, but was enabled to steer by her propeller. She is now at anchor off Port Royal Ferry.

Tuesday. She hoisted a signal of distress, but took it down, in about an hour's time, and before assistance had reached her.

Several vessels of the fleet broke their anchor chains and dragged their anchors, in consequence of which some slight damages occurred.

Communication by steamer from Folly Island to Hilton Head was almost suspended for three days. A number of light-draft steamers were outside the bar, but did not dare venture over. The steamer *Arago* was detained two days from getting up to the pier.

The obstructions in the channel off Sumter were all washed away, and it is believed that nothing of that nature now exists between the fort and Charleston. The beach on Morris and Folly Islands is strewn with the timber and other material of which the obstructions were composed, and I am informed that some of the soldiers have collected a sufficient quantity to keep them in fuel an entire month. Judging from the timber thus discovered, the obstructions were formed of heavy piles, driven down, and then lashed together with ropes and chains. It would also appear that vessels were sunk in the channel, as portions of the same have been picked up.

The tremendous sea also washed away portions of the beach near Fort Putnam, formerly Gregg, and exposed to view several heavy guns that the enemy had buried previous to evacuating Morris Island. By referring to Gen. GILLMORE'S official report to the War Department at the period in question, it will be observed he alludes to the possibility of guns having been concealed by the enemy. Efforts have been made by our officers to find them but they did not go far enough seaward.

Charleston has been shelled several times during the past week. On Thursday at 5 P. M., five shells were sent over, and again at 11 A. M., five others were sent. The shelling was continued at 1 A. M. and 5 A. M., on the following morning. A refugee lately from Charleston, and a passenger on the *Arago*, states that the shelling all along has been very effective. But very few citizens remain in the city. The refugee has suffered persecution from the rebels since the outbreak of the rebellion. The people look with contempt upon all aliens, and do not fail to insult them on every possible occasion.

This conduct has been observed since it was definitely known that the European Powers would not interfere in behalf of the South. The British Consuls throughout the Confederacy are preparing to leave, and expect to take passage from Savannah within two weeks. The French Consuls and subjects receive a more liberal treatment in consequence of the favorable attitude which the rebels conceive the *French Government* exhibits for them. As regards the progress of the war and the hopes of the South, a feeling of great despondency is plainly observable. Especially in Georgia, a sentiment opposed to the further prosecution of the war is making itself prominent. On the next advance of GRANT, the rebels expect to lose Atlanta, after which they predict a speedy solution of the national contest. The leaders of the rebellion look upon North Carolina as more than half way out of the Confederacy already. All that is required to bring her wholly into the Union is the assurance from Washington that she shall be protected against aggressions from other Southern States.

The subjoined summary order has reference to a conscript named KENDALL, who recently arrived at Morris Island. He attempted to desert several times before his arrival. When captured he gave his name as THOMAS, and said he was a deserter from the enemy; but the company to which he belongs are performing provost duty on the Island, and recognized him the moment he was brought in. He states that he lay out in the marsh three days, waiting for an opportunity to approach our lines. When taken he had divested himself of boots, hat and necktie. He is sentenced to be shot within forty-eight hours after the receipt of the orders:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Dec. 14, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 111.—I. Before a General Court-martial, which convened at Morris Island, S. C., pursuant to Special Orders No. 345, from headquarters United States forces, Morris Island, S. C., dated Dec. 1, 1863, and of which Brig.-Gen. THOMAS G. STEVENSON, United States volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried:

Private JOHN KENDALL, Company G, Third New-Hampshire volunteers.

CHARGE—"Desertion."

Specification 1.—In this, that the said JOHN KENDALL, private of Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, did desert from his company and regiment. This at Morris Island, S. C., on the night of the 28th of November, 1863.

Specification 2.—In this, that the said JOHN KENDALL, private of Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, did desert from the camp of his company and regiment, on Morris Island, S. C., and did there declare himself as named "Thomas," and that he was a deserter from the enemy, intending thereby to deceive the military authorities as to his true name and character, and with willful intent to desert from the military service of the United States. This on or about the 26th day of November, 1863.

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the first specification, "Not guilty."
To the second specification, "Not guilty."
To the Charge, "Not guilty."

FINDING.—The Court, after mature deliberation of the evidence, find him, private JOHN KENDALL, Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers,

Of the first specification, "Guilty."
Of the second specification, "Guilty."
Of the charge, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.—And the Court do therefore sentence him, the said JOHN KENDALL, private Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, two-thirds of the members concurring therein, *to be shot to death with musketry at such time and place as the Commanding-General may direct.*

II. The proceedings and findings of the Court in the case of private JOHN KENDALL, Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, are approved; the sentence is confirmed, and will be duly carried into execution under the direction of Brig.-Gen. A. H. TERRY commanding United States forces at Morris Island, S. C., within forty-eight hours after the receipt of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
ISRAEL J. SEALY, Captain 47th N. Y. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Among the passengers on board the *Arago* are Brig.-Gen. R. S. FOSTER and his personal Staff officers, Cols. LITTLEFIELD, RENEY, PLAISTED and VON GILSNER, Surgeons H. R. WIRTZ and S. W. GROSS, Paymaster USHER, and Mr. HALL, official photographer of the Department.

WHIT.

ESCAPED PRISONERS.

Their Arrival at Baltimore—The Relief Sent from the North.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 18.

Two Union prisoners, Capt. H. T. ANDERSON, of the Fifty-first Indiana, and Lieut. J. T. SUMNER, of the Seventeenth Iowa, who escaped from Libby Prison a week ago, reached here this morning by the Fort Monroe boat.

They traveled night and day through the woods down the Peninsula, directing their course by means of a small pocket compass.

They visited the *Baltimore American* Office, and in behalf of their late companions in prison, desired to express their grateful thanks for the timely relief sent to them through the instrumentality of the *Baltimore American* Relief Fund.

They represent that whilst the supplies furnished by the rebel authorities were of very poor quality and very meagre, still it was the best they had to give.

Apart from this, the conduct of the rebel officers and guards had been generally kind, though there may have been individual cases of harsh, and, perhaps, cruel treatment.

So far, however, as their own experience goes they feel it due to say that there has been much exaggeration in the statements in regard to the treatment of the prisoners.

The supplies of food sent from here and from the North were most timely, and doubtless there would have been immensely more suffering but for such relief.

The condition of our prisoners on Belle Island, these officers say, is doubtless far worse than those in Libby. At least fifteen hundred of our poor fellows there are without shelter of any kind, and most of the tents are so worn and threadbare as to afford but little protection. Thus they are exposed to the cold winds and wet snows, and must suffer intensely, apart from the scarcity of provisions.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Rebel Raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Gallant Resistance by One Company of Infantry.

The Enemy Finally Repulsed.

VERY LITTLE DAMAGE DONE

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Dec. 18.

Last night, about 8 o'clock, ROSSER'S brigade of STUART'S rebel cavalry came upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from the south, near Conger's Station, and destroyed two bridges over Pope's Run. Thence they went northwest, and have probably reached the Blue Ridge before this. No trains have since arrived here from Washington.

The following executions took place to-day: Privates William H. Devoe, Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers; John Teague, Fifth Vermont Volunteers; John McMann, Eleventh Regular Infantry; Winslow N. Allen, Seventy-sixth New-York Volunteers; George E. Blowers, Second Vermont Volunteers. The executions took place in their respective divisions in which the condemned belonged.

ACCOUNTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18—8 P. M.

The *Star* has the following account of a raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad: "We learn, through dispatches received at the headquarters of this department, from Gen. CROSMAN, that last night, Company I, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York regiment, at Sangster's Station, in the midst of the terrible storm then raging, were attacked by a body of STUART'S rebel cavalry, about 1,000 strong, under command of the rebel Gen. ROSSER, which left Fredericksburgh on Wednesday night last on this raid. Contrary to their expectations, the company on railroad guard duty there, made a gallant, and as it turned out successful, resistance, having beaten them off four times before being flanked, and having all their tents burned by a portion of the enemy who got in their rear. The company was then forced to retire with a loss of but two men wounded and one taken prisoner.

The rebels then attempted to burn the bridge over Pope Run, but took a stampede before succeeding in doing to it any damage to speak of, as it was repaired in two hours this morning, and trains are now running again.

On moving off the rebels sent back to Fredericksburgh three ambulance loads of their wounded, and left one prisoner in our hands. They left in the direction of Centreville.

As soon as daylight, Gen. CROSMAN, in command at Fairfax, sent cavalry in pursuit of the foe, and has since reported that its advance had come up with the rebel rear.

The wounded rebel taken prisoner has since died. His name was VAN MANN, of Capt. CORWELL'S company, Eleventh Virginia cavalry. He reports the capture of his company as among the rebel killed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The *Republican* extra has the following intelligence:

"Lieut. PAGE, of the Second regiment of the District Volunteers, has given us the particulars of a bold raid made by STUART'S cavalry last night upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about one mile and a half beyond Fairfax Station.

The rebels, about eight hundred strong, and accompanied by the notorious MOSBY, at 5 o'clock attacked the guard upon the railroad at that point, which consisted of Company I, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York regiment.

The company made a brave resistance, and were only captured by the cavalry making a hollow square around them.

The rebels had previously cut the telegraph wires, but word was conveyed as quickly as possible to Col. DARE, in command of a battalion of four companies of the Second District of Columbia Volunteers, at Fairfax Station, and he started with his command to reinforce the attacked party.

The progress of the train was stopped at Pope Run, where the rebels had burned the bridge and torn up the railroad track for about two miles.

When Col. DARE arrived at Pope Run it was extremely dark, and the rain poured down furiously. He fired several volleys at the rebels, which they returned. None of our men were wounded.

It was evidently the object of the raiders to capture a railroad train from Alexandria, loaded with large quantities of provisions and forage for the army, which was due at the time.

The train happened, by a fortunate dispensation of Providence, to be an hour and a half late, and consequently escaped capture.

It is quite likely that the rebels committed further outrages upon the railroad beyond Pope Run, of which we have not been informed.

This raid revives very forcibly the former exploits of STUART'S cavalry in this line of business."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Advices from New-Orleans to Dec. 12.

We have received, by the steamer *Creole*, New-Orleans papers to Dec. 12. They contain no news.

THE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

AN ORDER BY GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 61.—A hundred guns will be fired at meridian to-day, in honor of the signal advantage recently won by our army in Tennessee and Georgia. The skill of our Generals, the intrepidity, courage of our troops, and the glorious success achieved by their gallant and valor, *challenge admiration, and fill the loyal hearts of* the people with emotions of inexpressible satisfaction. Even those who mourn fallen friends, or defeated hopes, may gladly swell the national acclaim of thanks to Almighty God, for victories which *sap the foundations of a gigantic conspiracy,* and proclaim the new approach of permanent and general peace.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
R. NORMAN LEDEBUR, A. A. A. Gen.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Terrible Snow-Storm—Many Lives Supposed to be Lost—Great Suffering Among the Stock—Fourteen Inches of Snow at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Friday, Dec. 18.

The accounts from the Plains represent great suffering among the men and stock. In consequence of a severe snow-storm no hay or grass could be had, and the stock were dying off by hundreds of starvation, and many lives were known to be lost by the intense cold. Over 100 trains have been sent out. Much anxiety is felt for their safety. Fourteen inches of snow have fallen here, and much of it having drifted, all the roads are blockaded.

No mails have been received here for three days.

Capture of Rebels in London County, Va.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES,
WEST VIRGINIA, Friday, Dec. 18.

Gen. KELLY to-night received a dispatch from Gen. SULLIVAN, announcing the capture of Col. CARR, of the First Virginia cavalry, and a number of other prisoners, by a force of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry *sent out on a reconnoissance* in London county and toward Uppervills. Near the latter place they captured this party.

The news of Union movements continues highly favorable.

Death of Commodore Van Brunt.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

Commodore VAN BRUNT, of the United States navy, died to-day at Dedham, Mass.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

THE RAID ON THE RAILROAD.

The newspaper announcement here that a large force of STUART'S cavalry last night made a raid upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Fairfax Station, burning bridges along the route, tearing up the track for several miles, &c., and capturing an entire Company I, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York regiment, who were doing guard duty at that point, is quite erroneous. The truth is simple: During the heavy rain-storm last evening, a handful of guerrillas, about ten in number, made a dash on our picket line, near Fairfax Station, and drove them upon their reserve, when they were themselves driven back in a hurry. Two men only were slightly wounded. The best evidence that the railroad was not torn up is the fact that the regular train from Brandy Station arrived here last evening at the usual hour.

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

By order of Gen. BUTLER, Provost-Marshals of several districts in his Department are ordered to cause to be made and reported to his headquarters on or before the 5th of January, an enrollment of all able-bodied citizens distinguishing between the ages of 18 and 45, in order that the Commanding-General may know upon what able-bodied force he can rely for the defence of the Union.

SALE OF REBEL PROPERTY IN VIRGINIA.

The Tax Commissioners of Virginia have prepared their list, and announce their sale to take place on Jan. 11. The first parcel offered will be Arlington, the homestead of Gen. LEE, comprising eleven hundred acres. Most of the remainder is located in Alexandria.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE AT WORK.

The House Committee of Ways and Means are holding daily sessions. They have now under consideration the Naval Appropriation bill. The Committee is scrutinizing every item. They have requested the heads of all the Bureaus to come before them. These will be thoroughly interrogated in regard to the operations of their offices.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Notwithstanding the Military Committee has struck out the $300 exemption clause, it is not unlikely that it will be largely increased and possibly doubled.

THE LOYAL VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

It is significant that the Senate of Virginia, at Alexandria, has passed a bill to amend the Constitution of the State, and has excluded from the privilege of voting for delegates to the Convention all who have given aid and comfort to the Confederate States since January, 1863, and in terms excluding disloyal persons who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States since that day. This is a pointed dissent from the intent and spirit of the President's Proclamation of amnesty.

THE ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO WASHINGTON.

The prospects of the passage of a bill to authorize the construction of a postal road from Washington to New-York are said to be good, notwithstanding thus far given during the session, and which are represented to have been given to suppress misdirected and unorganized effort in behalf of the new route.

COLORED CONTRACTORS.

The colored people of Philadelphia are applicants before the War Department for a contract for Quarter-Master's supplies. DAVID B. BOWERS and JACOB C. WARNE had an interview with Secretary STANTON to-day, and offered to engage to make and deliver in thirty, sixty, and ninety days, shirts, drawers, haversacks, and blouses, to the extent of three hundred thousand of either. They received assurances that colored people should be placed hereafter on the same footing with whites, in the matter of contracts, to do work for the Government.

ILLNESS OF HON. D. C. LITTLEJOHN.

Hon. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, is dangerously sick.

THE CASE OF GEN. BAYARD.

SAULSBURY, in the Senate to-day, made lame excuse for his colleague's (BAYARD'S) persistence in refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He said, "I would take that oath every morning before breakfast, and I have no doubt but that my colleague would do the same." But as Mr. BAYARD will not take the oath, he must resign or be expelled.

DISCORD IN THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

There is discord in the Senate Naval Committee. Mr. GRIMES, the second on that Committee, to-day asked to be relieved from further service on it. Numerous objections were made, and the decision was postponed until Tuesday next.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Mutually friendly and satisfactory explanations have taken place to-day between the Secretary of State and Lord LYONS concerning the recovery of the *Chesapeake* and her crew within the British jurisdiction in Nova Scotia.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

A case is before the Supreme Court of the United States presenting the following features: Judge ROOSEVELT, of New-York, was sued upon a bond. The defendant offered him legal-tender notes. He refused to take them—an issue was thus made in one of the Courts of that State. The decision there rendered was against the constitutionality of the act of Congress. The case was taken by appeal to the Court of Appeals of New-York, where the decision was reversed. ROOSEVELT then took out a writ of error to bring it before the Supreme Court under the 25th section of the act. The defendant in error moved to dismiss the writ of error for want of jurisdiction, alleging there is no appeal, because the decision below was in favor of the constitutionality of the act. Mr. ROSLINS appeared in favor of the motion, and JAMES BUCHANAN HENRY to resist it.

CONTESTED SEATS IN CONGRESS.

The Committee of Elections have now before them five contested cases from Missouri, two from Pennsylvania, one from Massachusetts, one from Kentucky, one from Maryland, one from Iowa, and one from Virginia.

A CORRECTION.

It was Representative CRAVENS, of Indiana, who moved to separate the resolutions of Representative SMITH, of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives, in order to have a vote upon them separately. This statement is considered proper to be made by some of the gentlemen who voted for and carried his proposition, for while they were ready to vote for those declaring it the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and tendering thanks to the army in the field, there was much in the first resolution which opposed an armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or propositions for peace from any quarter, &c., &c., for which they could not vote.

THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

The Senate of Virginia, in session at Alexandria, passed a bill to-day for the election of delegates by the people to a Convention, to assemble in that City on the 28th of January, to alter and amend the State Constitution so as to abolish slavery in the counties of Accomac, Northampton, Princess Anne, Elizabeth City and York, and including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. By the President's Proclamation of January last, all slaves in the remainder of the State are free. The act sets forth as the reason for the change, that without it, the executive and judicial officers of the State, in executing the laws between master and slave, will be brought into conflict with the military authorities of the United States. A bill for a similar purpose is pending in the House of Delegates. From these two will be framed by a Committee of Conference an act which it is expected will pass both Houses by Monday.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the City of Washington and the Australasian.

British Naval Steamers Bought by the Rebels.

Movements of the Rappahannock.

Particulars of Her Purchase and Departure from Sheerness.

Alleged Escape of a Rebel Ram from Hull.

Reported Purchase of the Iron-Clads by the Prussian Government.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

Another Letter Addressed to Queen Victoria by the Emperor.

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GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

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The screw steamer *Kellora*, 28 days out, from New-York for London, was causing some anxiety for her safety, and she was being insured at Lloyds at the rate of 20 guineas per cent.

The money subscribed by the shareholders toward realizing the £80,000 required to set the *Great Eastern* afloat again, has been returned to the shareholders, and henceforth all the affairs connected with the vessel will have to pass through the Court of Chancery.

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A great meeting in favor of continued neutrality in American affairs had been held at Preston.

The gale of the 3d inst. was experienced with fearful violence in nearly all parts of England, and the damage to property both on land and sea was very serious. In Liverpool the force of the wind reached a pressure greater than has been experienced there for many years, and the vessels in the Mersey had a very lively time of it. Collisions were very numerous and many small craft foundered. The Canadian steamer *Nova Scotian* was unable to get away, and did not sail till the 4th inst. The American ship *Weston Merrill* was among the vessels damaged by collision in the Mersey, but she was saved from anything serious by steamtugs. The *Pensacola* was driven on the Great Burbo Bank, at the mouth of the Mersey, and would prove a total wreck. The crew were saved. The *De Witt Clinton* was totally wrecked off Formby (Liverpool.) Crew saved. The *Mary Russell*, from Liverpool for Bath, was towed back dismasted.

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that they must be in London not later than the 8th, it was supposed the 9th Dec. would be the day.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Who Killed the Congress?—L. Says Lord John Russell—The Effect of the Refusal—A Notable Pamphlet—The Rappahannock—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1863.

The famous Congress of Sovereigns is dead, and it was Lord JOHN RUSSELL that killed it. Or rather the Congress always was dead, and it was Lord JOHN that buried it. Not that the English Foreign Secretary discovered any new arguments against the Congress, or said anything that was not known by all the world, but because he had the courage to say brutally on paper what the rest either shrank from or covered up in such a froth of words as to mystify the best intentioned readers. Thus Prince GORTSCHAKOFF accepts in a reply so smothered up with politeness, as to leave a doubt whether it is in fact an acceptation, or only a high-flown attempt at irony. But there is no humbug about Lord JOHN; he knew the thing was a Napoleonic swindle, and he said so.

The first effect of this refusal at Paris has been to throw down the funds and revive the fright about a war. France has been insulted, and France is a military power; therefore, she must fight. That is the logic for the thing. But France has no idea of fighting Russia alone, and Austria will not engage in any conflict which will weaken her hold on Venice. Therefore, France will try to keep friends with Russia and obtain from her by concessions, what will save her military honor, and the whole affair will end with the mutual exclamation: "*Embrassons nous Folleville!*" Only the Polish revolution will be crushed out, and the *statu quo* will be maintained throughout Europe till the revolutionary party and GARIBALDI decree otherwise. And this will not be long, if the Spring opens with all hope crushed out of any yielding on the part of the continental monarchs.

The reply of Lord JOHN RUSSELL has had this further effect in *France*, that the friends of the present dynasty are deeply vexed, and cry out for the millionth time, "Perfidious Albion!" "Nation of unprincipled shopkeepers!" and so on

Rappahannock. The Confederates had cleverly bought the four ships and not about refusing them. The *Rappahannock* was first of squadron and Lieutenant, who worked at the "with a will" on the smooth waters of Calais. The French customs officers seized the ship at once, but released her in a few hours. Orders had been telegraphed from Paris, directing the French authorities to permit the Captain of the *Rappahannock* to depart when he pleased. If we understand this phrase rightly, the Emperor of the French thus gives the Confederate Captain full permission to prepare the ship for war, and to depart when he pleases in the track of the *Alabama*.

Before it is ready to start on her trial trip, the Police and the Custom-House agent will not be welcomed.

THE REBEL RAMS.

The Baltic *Gazette* announces that the houses of Meis & Co., of Bremen, have purchased for the Prussian Government the two steam-rams which were built at Glasgow (this is, no doubt, a mistake for Birkenhead) for the Confederates, and which had been stopped by the English Government. The price was a million thalers. "The news," says the *Gazette*, "has been received with much satisfaction, for, with these two steamers, there would be no reason to fear that the Danes could blockade the German coasts."

ALLEGED ESCAPE OF CRAIL

A private letter from Hull, dated Nov. 27, published in the *Daily News*, says:

"There was a rebel vessel got away from here some days back. She was an undoubted 'ram,' with masts fitted to lower on the deck, and telescope funnel. She was launched with steam up, and came alongside the west pier. Two cabs full of Southern looking gentlemen drove down and went on board, and she was off like a shot. Everyone was taken by surprise."

NATIONAL CRUISERS.

THE VANDERBILT.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius, on the 24th September, and was still in port on the 8th of October.

THE KEARSARGE.

Two affidavits have been published, in which the deponents state that while the Federal war steamer *Kearsarge* was living at Cork last month, a number of Irishmen were enlisted for service in the ship.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

THE REPLIES.

The *Patrie*, of Paris, Nov. 29, summarizes in the following manner the replies of the different European Powers to the invitation to the Congress:

"The replies of the States of secondary rank are all affirmative, and vary only in the terms in which they are expressed. Italy adheres purely and simply to the Congress. Spain congratulates the Emperor upon the initiative he has taken, and declares herself ready to cooperate in the great work of a general pacification. The reply of the Pope is as affirmative as possible. It speaks of the necessity for the people to gather round the Church. His Holiness deplores the calamity from which the Church has passed through, and recalls the promises made to the Church, which should remove all fears for the future.

"The answer of Confederate states that the Confederacy is ready to take part in a Congress which would regain guarantee her neutrality. It makes no allusion to Faucuny and Chablais.

"The Russian reply agrees with the analysis of it already published by the journals. We have reason to believe that Baron de Budberg will endeavor, in concert with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, to remove the difficulties presenting themselves to the assembling of Congress.

"Prussia replies in very friendly terms, expressing, however, the belief that a Conference of Ministers would be preferable to a Congress of Sovereigns. In mentioning the Treaties of 1815, Prussia states that certain articles have been violated, but that their bases must remain unchanged.

"Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover and Wurtemberg express themselves in the same sense as Prussia.

"Austria congratulates the Emperor upon his project, which she considers noble, although expressing some apprehension of the Congress."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* gives the substance of the Austrian reply. The Cabinet of Vienna particularly desired to know what part of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 the French Government considered defective, and what alterations it desired to make. The Austrian Government fully recognizes and deplores the state of uneasiness which exists in different parts of the continent, but fears that the remedy would be worse than the evil itself if it were necessary to make Europe pass through a fresh transformation. The question is now more to preserve than to give peace to Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated that after the receipt of the reply of Earl Russell touching the Congress, the Emperor Napoleon addressed a letter to Queen Victoria, which letter will be published.

The *Moniteur* says that the Government entirely disclaims any connection with the publication of the pamphlet entitled *Napoleon III. at a Congress*.

The French semi-official journals continue pacific in tone, but the tone of the war journals has become louder. One of them declares that the Congress has put an end to all hopes of peace.

M. Lord Blanc, the London correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, points out that although public opinion in England is against the Congress, there is not the slightest ill-feeling against France.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Paris says men of weight and judgment admit that Earl Russell's dispatch is so far masterly that all further talk about the Congress is superfluous.

The London *Times*, in an editorial upon the refusal of England to join the Congress, points out to the Emperor Napoleon that two out of five points proposed for discussion are entirely within his power. He can to-morrow, if he pleases, withdraw his troops from Rome, and he can, by diminishing his own army, effect a corresponding diminution in all the armaments of Europe. Nobody wishes to attack him—every one fears he will attack them. He, and he only, is the cause of the enormous armaments of Europe, and he only, and not a Congress, can remove them. His sincerity will not be unquestioned, and he will reap all the advantages to be derived by a return to the pacific policy with which he inaugurated his reign.

The French war journals were adopting a hostile tone toward England, and the language of the semi-official papers was less friendly.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says there seems to be the probability of a Congress minus the Great Powers.

FRANCE.

The *Nation* had received a first warning for an article entitled, "Where are the friends of the Government?" The reason given for the warning is, that the article insults and calumniates the Government of the Emperor.

The *Progres*, of Lyons, had been suspended for two months, on account of a summary it had given of the proceedings of the Legislature.

The Bourse on the 1st opened flat, but closed firmer at 66.85.

The Emperor visited Paris on the 30th, and presided at a council of Ministers.

M. Fould's financial statement is at length published. The total amount of the accumulated deficits is stated at 972,000,000 francs, and as it is deemed necessary to fund part of the floating debt, it is proposed to contract a loan of 300,000,000 francs. The expenses in Mexico will amount to 210,000,000 francs at the end of 1863. M. Fould says:

"It was hoped that a Mexican loan would lead to the repayment of our advances. But, notwithstanding the confidence we have of seeing a regular Government established in Mexico at no distant future, we must not allow the security of our finances to depend upon the liquidation of the debt of Mexico to France. We hope for a day when, by the reduction of the expenses and an improvement in the receipts, it will be possible to resume the operations of the Sinking Fund. If in the future the equilibrium of the budget be maintained, if the generous efforts of the Emperor assure peace and the State prosper, our finances will permit us to reduce the taxes and realize the wishes of His Majesty."

The Paris Bourse on the 4th was firmer. Rentes closed at 67f. 15c.

A Paris dispatch says three ships were being armed, to form a small naval division to blockade the west coast of Mexico as far as Acapulco.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

There was a report that Earl Russell had offered to the new King of Denmark the mediation of England in the dispute with the German Powers.

The London *Times* says that declarations have been made to the Federal Diet by Russia and Austria, the substance of which is that they will abide by the treaty of 1852, provided that Denmark executes the preliminary conditions which were accepted by the late King. The *Times* further says: "We believe the British Government, which has just communicated to the Prussian, Austrian and Bavarian representatives at Frankfort instructions on the treaty of 1852 is likely to advise the King of Denmark to recall the obnoxious proclamation of 30th of March and take away from the German Diet all pretence for the threatened Federal execution; with this, we hope will pass away any charges of hostilities. It would be the most fatal mistake for Germany to light up a war at such a time, in such a cause and against the terms of such solemn agreements. At the sitting of the Federal Diet on the 26th ult., the Danish representative was formally excluded from the Diet.

The London *Times* says, the German advices show a strong appreciation of the firmness displayed by the British Government in reference to the Congress, and state that the good sense and prudence of the British Cabinet have already had a great influence in checking the people to regard with favor their friendly and gentle recommendations on the Danish question.

The *Dagbladet* and *Berlingske Fidende*, of Copenhagen, states that after Denmark has been excluded from the Federal Diet the entrance of German troops into Holstein, whether called Federal execution or occupation, will be regarded as a declaration of war. The same papers say that all the officials in the Duchy of Schleswig have taken the oath of allegiance to King Christian, and the majority of the Municipal Councils of Schleswig had sent deputations to congratulate King Christian upon his accession to the throne.

The Danish Government was about to ask the Rigsraad for an extraordinary credit of fifteen million rix dollars.

The Federal Diet has not yet resolved to carry out coercive measures against Denmark, but it is stated that the Austrian military representative had been ordered a week in Frankfort to forward the requisite preparations for the purpose.

In the Russian Commissioner Herr Von Bismark has conferred with Russia and Austria, and Austria has firmly received to stand by the London treaty and arrangements of 1851-52.

The Duke of Augustenburg has renounced the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein.

German residents in England were holding meetings in support of the position of Germany in this question.

The *Independance Belge* states that Prince Gortschakoff had proposed to the four other great Powers who signed the Protocol of London, to compliment King Christian IX. by sending to him extraordinary envoys on the occasion of his accession to the throne, and to seize the opportunity of declaring that the five Powers recognize the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, but that they rely also upon the engagements contracted by the late King of Denmark toward the Confederacy. This scheme is said to be highly approved by France.

Lord Wodehouse was about to proceed to Copenhagen to congratulate the new King in the name of England.

100,000 muskets intended for the Prince of Augustenberg had been seized at Altona.

NOTE OF EARL RUSSELL.

The following is the translation of a dispatch sent by Earl Russell to the British Ambassador at Berlin and to the representative of England at Frankfort:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 23.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have observed with great regret, from a telegram received from Sir Alexander Malet, that the claims which Prince Frederick of Augustenberg raises to the succession in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein have been brought before the Federal Diet by the Minister of Baden, who thereby acts as the representative of the Prince, and that the question raised in consequence has been referred to a committee. Under these circumstances Her Majesty's Government considers itself bound to inform your excellency, as also the Diet, that Her Majesty's Government can pursue no other course than that pointed out by a consideration of all the obligations contracted by the treaty of May 8, 1852. The treaty binds Her Majesty's Government in common with the other signatory Powers, and in accordance with the terms inscribed in the treaty itself, to recognize His Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, and his male descendants in direct line from his marriage with the Princess Louisa of Hesse, as in possession of the rights of succession to all the territories and rights ceded under the renounces of His Majesty the King of Denmark. Her Majesty's Government anticipates that the Powers which signed that treaty, or approved, will take the same position in the question. I am, &c.,

RUSSELL.

The following is the declaration of Austria and Prussia with regard to the admission of the Danish Minister to the Federal Diet:

"The position of the Austrian and Prussian Governments is defined by the treaty which took its connection with the Government of France, Great Britain, Russia and Sweden, concluded with the Crown of Denmark at London in 1852, while the preliminary conditions of the treaty were fixed by negotiations with Denmark in the years 1851-52. Both Governments regarded the totality of these stipulations as an inseparable whole, which received its completion by the Treaty of London. As the case has now arisen which was contemplated by the treaty, both Governments are prepared to execute the treaty, if the Crown of Denmark, on its part, complies with the conditions which form the foundation of which formed a condition precedent to the signature of the Treaty of London by Austria and Prussia. According to the view of both Governments, the succession in Lauenburg belongs to King Christian, even if the Treaty of London were not valid, while the next legal heir of the late King Frederic, Prince Frederic of Augustenburg, has renounced his rights to King Christian. The admission of the Minister for Lauenburg, nominated by the King of Denmark, in the same proportion as the representatives of single constituent States have a right to be present and vote at its sitting, seems therefore unassailable. The right to vote cannot be refused in the Diet to Lauenburg, can only be admitted by both Governments when King Christian fulfils these promises, relying on which both Powers accepted the Treaty of London, which, adversely to them, forms the title of succession to the King in Holstein."

SWEDEN.

The King was suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

SPAIN.

The Ministers for the Colonies had resigned, and the Marquis Habana would provisionally fill the office.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople gives a rumor that Abd-el-Kader died at Mecca.

POLAND.

In consequence of the searches ordered in the convents of Kalisch, the city had been surrounded by the Russians, and all communication with the environs interrupted. Small bands of insurgents were appearing throughout the country, well armed, and completely equipped in Winter uniform.

A telegram from Vienna says: "The news received here confirms the increase of insurgents in Samogitia and in Jublin."

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegram from India dated Nov. 17, reports Lord Elgin still alive, but his death was daily expected.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Shirtings advancing. Exchange, 4s. 1 3-16d. Freights firm—70s. to London.

Buddhism and many of his followers had been allowed to leave Foochow by the rebel authorities.

A French Lieutenant, while riding out at Yokohama, Japan, had been assassinated.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 3.

COTTON—The sales for the last two days foot up 3,500 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has declined to 1d.@2d. since the sailing of the *Canada*.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS dull and tending downward.

The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount yesterday to seven, and again to-day to eight per cent. This caused much depression in the funds, the quotations for which are not yet received from London.

A furious gale interferes with telegraphing. Considerable damage is reported.

Political news has no new features.

LONDON, VIA QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Dec. 6, 1863.

Consols, after official hour yesterday, closed at 90¾ to 91.

No political or general news of importance.

The British Crown lawyers have pronounced the condemnation of the British bark *Springbok*, by the New-York District Court, illegal and vexatious, and Lord Lyons is to remonstrate.

The *Globe* newspaper contains strong comments on the *Springbok's* condemnation. It is the Government organ. The owner of the *Springbok* is a Northern partisan.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The Situation—The Japanese Bull—The Foreign Men-of-War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KANAGAWA, JAPAN, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1863.

In regard to our future relations with this country, we can only venture to conjecture, and what we can conjecture even must be based solely on general principles. One thing only we are sure of, viz., that they are quite as unsettled as ever, and the position of affairs seems daily to be becoming more complicated and anomalous.

The Bull of the Japanese Pope, *alias* the "Micado," in which the Tycoon, who is supposed to be the military ruler of the empire, was instructed with the banishment of all foreigners in thirty days, is still in force—though nearly three times that number have elapsed. His Holiness would have only to take a bird's-eye view of our town and harbor to convince himself, beyond a doubt, that his edict had produced no more effect than a similar one would have had on the man in the moon, to leave his orb and remove to the sun or one of the stars.

Barring this simple act of forwarding the edict abovenamed, the Tycoon has done nothing, nor does he or his Government, in all probability, intend taking the first step toward *enforcing* the demand imposed upon him by his august master, in regard to the occupants of the open ports.

At the time this edict was transmitted to the foreign representatives through the Ministers of the Tycoon's Government running behind at Yedo, the Tycoon, himself, was to all intents and purposes, it is believed, a State prisoner at the city of Kioto or Miaco. It will be remembered, by those interested in Japanese affairs, and who have kept track of correspondence from here, that in April last, the Tycoon was called to pay a visit of ceremony, as it was termed, to his superior, the Spiritual Emperor at Miaco. This spiritual head, understood by all to be the avowed enemy to foreign intercourse—who had for 260 years sat (as the story goes among the people) immovable on his throne, fearing to move, lest some great convulsion of nature should send devastation and ruin through the land—was selected by the conservative Princes as their head.

The Tycoon, when once in Miaco, had so much power brought to bear upon him, in regard to the subject of foreign intercourse, by its opponents, that it was not till he consented to forward and indorse by this act the edict of his Micado and his party, for the expulsion of foreigners, that he was permitted to leave and return to his Capital and seat of power at Yedo. It is not of all improbable that he had even to make use of the argument, that if allowed to return to Yeddo, he would be in much a better position to carry out this plan of getting rid of foreigners, than if he were to remain at Miaco. His military forces, and the means by which this was to be best effected, if a ready compliance was not evinced by the occupants of the open ports in the 30 days' notice, were all in Yeddo, only 16 miles from Kanagawa, &c. While absent from his Capital, we hear whispers of treachery among his own Ministers—and an ambitious and powerful branch of his own family, which has long looked with envy upon the occupant of the throne, is said to have laid a plan for his assassination on the road when he should return. But he came by water, accompanied by the whole of the Imperial fleet of steamers, and two others chartered from merchants in Kanagawa. As these two took down troops, to escort him away from Miaco to the place of suberbation fleet or at the great commercial city of Osaca, and accompany him on his return, it is not at all impossible that His Imperial Majesty was in *esp.* on one of the chartered steamers, preferring to trust his precious life to vessels managed and engineered by foreigners, than by his own people.

So this as it may, he arrived safely in his Capital, and in the beautiful and picturesque castle of that great city he is certainly, for the present at least, from his political opponents at Miaco, and can act as he sees fit in regard to the injunctions he brought away about us *foreigners*, who wish, with the secession leaders of the Southern Confederacy, "only to be let alone." As to the policy of the Government, we believe it has really none. With us, it wants "to be let alone." It seems occupied in trying at this moment only to steer clear of trouble from the conservatives as represented by the Micado, and some of the disaffected Princes on the one hand, and the treaty Powers on the other. To the latter it declares itself unable to control the individual acts of disaffected Princes, and refuses to be held responsible for the insults offered the flags of America, France, England and Holland, and Shimonoseki, and frequent unprovoked outrages upon their citizens, of which you have had detailed accounts in our previous letters. It sondemns by words, and in various ways, the attacks made by the Prince of Choshu in the Island sea, and when the *Wyoming* and other men-of-war were sent by our Minister to destroy the forts and ships of this hostile Daimeo, and give him a specimen of foreign naval exercise, it furnished native pilots, that they might be better able to operate with safety in the intricate waters where the enemy was to be found.

In a few days, we understand, the foreign representatives of the several treaty Powers are to send a joint letter to the Government, demanding an unconditional withdrawal of the communication sent to them, before mentioned, as the edict from the Micado, for their abandoning the now open ports. The Government must choose, sooner or later, which it will have as its friends—the foreigner or his enemies.

If our Governments would consent to the closing of the now open ports, and we should all go away peacefully, according to the wish expressed in the Micado's edict, we do not doubt for a moment but that the Tycoon would be greatly relieved—as he has good sense enough to see that we are indirectly, it may be, the cause of all his present trouble at home. But all, at the same time, give him credit for sense enough not to entertain the idea for a moment, that, united as America, France and England at least will be, in the coming contest, be it diplomatic or warlike, he can hope to make even a show. The Embassies sent first to America, then to Europe, have, if they did not close their eyes, seen how great the warlike resources of these three Powers are, and how hopeless would be any opposition to their united efforts.

The men-of-war belonging to the different treaty Powers which have been operating against the hostile Princes, have returned to Kagosima to repair damages. All being repaired, they are now lying at their old anchorage in front of the town, presenting indeed a formidable appearance. Everything being accomplished by the various expeditions sent out that was expected, nothing more remains to be done but to await instructions from the home Governments. In the meantime nothing will be undertaken except it be necessary for us to take the defensive. The Government is doing, to all appearances, everything in its power to secure personal safety to all in the open ports.

In consequence of the unsettled state of affairs, trade has fallen off quite largely from what it was last year. Though it is in the midst of the silk season, yet none scarcely comes into market. Tea also is offered, but to a limited extent. Various reasons are assigned for this, but none so far has been very satisfactory. One is that they are kept back by speculators in Yeddo and Osaca. Another, that the conservatives of the country are threatening the producers and dealers in these articles with assassination, &c., if they bring any more to the foreign market. Assassinations are rumored to have actually occurred, of the principals of silk firms, in the interior cities, of which these in Kanagawa are branches. How far this system of intimidation may be carried, it is impossible to say. If persisted in, we may be actually starved out, as they no doubt think, and rightly too, if no inducements for trade existed here, foreigners would not stay.

It will be a difficult matter to remedy, if this be true, and one which the Government might be at a loss how to get at, as these political assassins care little for life, and in fact seek it by their own hands if caught, before an example of punishment can be made of them.

In July, 1864, according to the stipulations of the present treaty, a new one is to be made, or the old one revised. No doubt some new developments will be made at that time, if not before. We hope most sincerely this may be for the better. I-SHI-YA.

FROM BRAZIL.

The Times in Brazil—The Activity of Pernambuco—Lines of Steamers to South America—The Late Elections—A Pure and Patriotic American House—Brazilian Cotton—The Baron of Livramento—American Machinery in Brazil.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863.

Finding here a copy of my favorite paper, the NEW-YORK TIMES, it has suggested the idea of writing you a brief line in regard to this stirring city of Northeastern Brazil. Pernambuco stands on that great shoulder of South America which pushes so far out *into the Atlantic that it seems most favorably situated* for the commerce of both North America and Europe. It has 80,000 inhabitants, and for its population is the most active mart south of the equator. It is true that Rio, with its 400,000 citizens and its admirable harbor, is the New-York of South America; but still I maintain that Pernambuco, in proportion to its size, is more active than Rio. It is the point where all steamers coming from Europe touch first, and when leaving for the old world, the steamers here take the bee line for Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool. We have no steam line, and hence it is that England, France, Germany and Portugal are stealing all the commerce from us. The Brazilians all ask, "When are you Americans going to have steamers as well as Europeans?" We may well ask when! The Brazilians themselves are beginning to move in the matter. The proposition comes up in their next Parliament, and the leaders of the Liberal party, now by the last elections in the ascendant, say that they will carry it. The plan is to subsidize a company in New-York or some other port in the United States, to run monthly between the United States and the chief cities of Brazil.

Pernambuco is the great centre of the cotton trade. It has doubled within the past year. It always commanded a higher price in England than our Uplands. There is one interesting fact about this cotton culture: it is carried on by white men and free half-breeds, who find no difficulty in its cultivation, though in a climate far warmer than our "sunny South," no part of which is without frost. The greatest shippers of cotton, with one exception, is the only American firm here. The only fine and pure American house of long standing in Brazil, south of Para, is that of Henry Fogerum & Co., of this city. It is patriotic, too, "to the back bone." There is no whisking sign when they stand forth as firmly as was seen in their full symmetry and size, when our most excellent Consul, Mr. Adamson, at Pernambuco, was not only tried in the streets with the *Florida* and *Georgia* pirates, and with the Brazilian Government in its then undefined position, but with some of his own countrymen, who cared neither for patriotism or "their owners." I said that the house of Henry Fogerum & Co. was the only pure American house of long standing now south of Para. The house of Maxwell, Wright & Co., of Rio, is no longer the same old firm, and never was purely an American house. The Messrs. Wright & Carnes are of Baltimore, but the Maxwell now partner (as well as the senior Maxwell now dead) is not an American. The time was when in Bahia and Rio de Janeiro there were a number of American houses. But the trade, as I intimated, has been growing Europeanward.

Still there are men with true American hearts in Brazil. One of them is the Baron of Livramento, a young nobleman of the greatest enterprise, endurance and activity. His very undertakings in bridge building, quay building, paving of streets, and in many other public works, would stak, one would suppose, a hardy North American, but he undergoes all with perfect coolness. Everything turns to gold in his hand. And yet he is no niggard. He is an example to a people who are just beginning to honor labor. There are others in humbler positions than the Baron of L., in different parts of this fertile and beautiful Empire, who resemble him in activity, and who prove that of all men in the tropics the most energetic are the *white* men. The old shallow argument that the "nigger" alone could stand the hot climate, *ergo* "the nigger" must be enslaved, is all exploded. The Baron, like a number of his countrymen, are beginning to believe in machinery. Locomotives are puffing over a few miles of railroad; steam engines are beginning to show curling columns of smoke from sugar plantations; the music of machines for hulling coffee is beginning to be heard in the coffee region of the Parahyba, around Rio; through the instrumentality of Wm. V. Lidgerwood, of the "Speedwell Ironworks," of New York, the rattle of the sewing machine is now heard from the Amazon to Rio Grande do Sud. I learned on a recent visit to Rio de Janeiro, even in the palace of St. Christopher, that the two beautiful Princesses of Brazil have each their Wheeler & Wilson's best.

Slavery will go, is going, by the board in Brazil, but labor-saving machinery will yet work wonders for a people who have not yet begun to know the true riches of their country. The world must have cotton, sugar and coffee, and Brazil, with the proper cultivation, can furnish all these to the whole world. But she is young, and but few of her citizens see their way clear. Their Portuguese ancestry has been against them. Their enlightened Europeans, and such men as the Barons of Manua and Livramento, and Hon. Tavares Bastos, do see their way clear. God grant that the whole people may see it too. One great means of their advancement will be closer relations with us.

There is no commercial news of importance. There is very little sugar, and that high. Cotton is coming in, but exalted in price.

Yours, &c., ARROW.

MR. G. B. LAMAR AND THE BLOCKADE.

The Upshot of his Letter to Fernando Wood—Why they Plotted to get a Vessel Through the Blockading Squadron.

Some weeks ago we published a letter from Mr. G. B. Lamar to Hon. Fernando Wood, proposing to enter into a joint stock blockade-running operation for running the blockade. The letter found its way to the South and gave rise to a heated controversy in the Savannah papers, which has just come into our possession. The following card, which Mr. Lamar caused to be inserted in the *News*, professes to give the motives which actuated him in undertaking the operations alluded to:

A writer in the *Republican*, signing the signature of "A Citizen," is pleased to be shocked and amazed at my letter to Mayor Wood—"corresponding with the enemies of the Confederacy," "sending to Lincoln to obtain privileges" that "thrift may follow fawning," &c., and very inquiringly asks: "Did he reflect of whom he asked the privilege?" "Did he recollect Seward was an arch enemy of the South?" and "was he willing to strike hands with his oppressors?" I reply to all his twaddle that I knew who Mr. Seward was; that I knew who Mr. Lincoln was; that I knew what I was doing; that *I knew Lincoln and Seward had laid the blockade upon us*; that I knew we were at war with them; that, in a state of war, it is lawful to bribe your enemies for our own benefit, and that *a single vessel passing in or out with a cargo, by permission of the enemy, would assist the blockade and admit foreigners to furnish supplies and take the produce thence forward.* And they not intercepted the letter all this might have been the result, and, in all probability, would have been.

Having acknowledged freely what I did know, I will also acknowledge what I did not know; I did not know that it would be "fatal" to destroy the blockade; I did not know it would be any detriment to the Confederacy to attempt it; I knew that our Generals use stratagems in war not very conformable to truth and good morals; and I did not know but I might do some good thereby; and, above all, I did not then know that it might be my duty, as it was my right and my pleasure to do, to expose the base scringing of either of our Representatives in the State Legislature, and their infamous subservience in favor of Northern men, who are now our enemies—pillaging, plundering, robbing, and killing our people, and devastating our homes—nor did I foresee the indignation of their constituency at that and their other delinquencies would command them to remain at home, and be no longer representatives for them. But, if I had foreseen all this, and more, too—if I could see another chance to break the blockade equally good—I don't think the horror and *amazement* felt or feigned by either of them would deter me from writing another letter.

One thing I can assure you, "Mr. Citizen," and all other citizens, that the approaching Convention of the Banks will probably be composed of men who have more brains in their heads than to oppose any proper means of breaking the blockade. In order *to restore to the Confederacy the use of their produce and the supplies necessary to our wants*, however our justly defeated Representatives may naturally think to the contrary. G. B. LAMAR.

MESSRS. R. T. GRESON and THOMAS M. NORWOOD, two defeated candidates for the Legislature, considered themselves bound to reply to Mr. LAMAR's card, and did so in a communication of considerable length, the principal part of which consisted of personal allusions of altogether local interest. Mr. R. T. GRESON concluded his card as follows:

"Appealing, therefore, as I do to this record as well as to the memories of all men in this community for the truth of what I now say, I hereby emphatically denounce G. B. LAMAR as a vile slanderer and calumniator."

Mr. T. M. NORWOOD declined to join Mr. GRESON in thus characterizing Mr. LAMAR, alleging the "obligations resting on him as a professor of the Christian religion," but declaring, nevertheless, that he would henceforth treat "him and his vagaries with silent contempt."

Mr. LAMAR did not reply to Mr. GRESON's epithets with a challenge—he contented himself with publishing in the *News* a card a column in length, repelling the insinuations and charges made against him. The following paragraph from this card is all of it that has any interest for the public:

"In regard to my letter to Mayor Wood, the defence already made is all-sufficient to all who can appreciate an argument—but lest the 'amazement' professed by these gentlemen about correspondence with enemies, enlisted any one, let me say that correspondence for the benefit of one's country, in time of war, with alien enemies, has been practised by people in all ages and in all countries, often resulting in great advantages. In this case I knew that Earl Russell had declared in 1862 that a single vessel passing into or out of a port, *by permission of the blockading party*, would at once *cancel the blockade* as to all neutrals, and though I was aware that he might not act upon it, yet I did believe the Emperor of the French, who has a large quantity of tobacco rotting in Virginia, would gladly avail of such a legal ground to open our ports—and but for the interception of my letter such might have been the result. But our faithful legislator, lover of peace and order, and once a Judge, if he has not instituted popular violence against me, has at least intimated that I deserved to be mobbed. I will not characterize this portion of his communication as it deserves, and as I am sure it must be received by every good citizen. He ought to know that there is not money enough in the Confederacy, with all his influence, that could induce any man in this community to offer me violence for that cause, and I spurn his intimation with the indignation it merits."

The Five Points Mission—Site of the Old Brewery.

Rev. J. N. Shuttuck, Superintendent. The principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. This well known institution continues to enjoy the confidence and patronage of an enlightened and liberal public.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Arrival at the Metropolitan—Unexpected Occupation of Room No. 177.

Of all places in the world to generate sensations, our City may well claim precedence. Some excuse is constantly laying the golden egg of wonder and astonishment, *ad captandum vulgus*, and if there be occasionally an apparent dearth in the way of excitement, it is only the calm which precedes the storm. There would seem to be a sort of subterranean lava layer beneath the surface of our daily life—ever and anon welling up at given points, but exhausting itself for the moment like the whale spouting in the entire contents if had gathered in a breath. We chronicle this morning the last new thing—"a mysterious arrival" at one of the most popular and fashionable hotels in our City.

On Wednesday of last week, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, two females alighted from a carriage in front of the Metropolitan Hotel. Dismissing their driver in a hurried but significant manner, they sought ingress at the "Ladies' Entrance," and were invited by the ever-polite colored man Harry to be seated in the reception room. Naturally enough, a clerk was immediately summoned; although it may appear strange, yet the guests were so familiar with the *attachés* as to hit upon one well known for his sunshiny disposition and indefatigable attention to the patrons of that establishment—one who, for the purposes of this article, it is unnecessary more particularly to mention. He, however, happened not at the time to be on duty, and another, more youthful, but quite as gentlemanly, appeared in answer to the summons.

A room was wanted for "Mrs. Hart and nurse, of Trenton," and one, of course, No. 177, was immediately assigned. There was nothing remarkable in the manner of our guests' arrival, but in the face of each there was a something which bid the eye to linger. Mrs. Hart was young, and exquisitely beautiful. Not more than twenty-five Summers had she seen, half a most sweet but sad expression did she wear. With black eyes and raven hair, a complexion pure and clear as alabaster, of medium height and full figure, our heroine presented in the *tout ensemble* every appearance of gentle birth, and withal as if one might be hymenially related to some "Lord of high degree." As to the "nurse," while entirely different in her *personnel*—a few years older, taller, stouter, redder, and less classic in her features—she would seem equally as well for a lady of character and position as for the humble attendant which she professed on this occasion to be. It was opportunely stated that the baggage checks had been given to the expressman, and a hope audibly entertained that it would not long arrive. The lady was elegantly dressed, richly, modestly; the *femme de chambre* tastily, and in accordance with her apparent position. The latter held an infant in her arms, and divided her attention *twixt* that and a traveling-bag of very limited dimensions. The usual preliminaries being arranged, the guests were shown to their room, and left to their own meditations—"fancy free."

Not many moments had elapsed, however, when their fastidiousness gave signs of satisfaction, and a servant was dispatched in obedience thereto, who received from the lady and filed an order for luncheon to be served in their own apartments.

Time wore on until the hour of six arrived, when the chambermaid, according to daily custom, visited No. 177, among other rooms, to leave the usual complement of towels, and then for the purpose of putting out the gas and closing the shutters, the blinds of each of which were vacant and ready for the reception of guests.

No. 177 was apparently vacant, and down went the number. A different set of clerks coming on at the hour, the names of the recent occupants—"Mrs. Hart and nurse"—were taken from the rack or directory-board in the office and a blank card slipped in, signifying that the room was empty and all this without the slightest scent of a "mare."

At about 9 o'clock a lady and gentleman arrived from out of town, and being assigned to No. 177, were shown up by a servant, the gas lighted, and down went a coat on the bed. "Good Heavens!" exclaimed the gentleman, "A baby, as I live!" And verily enough, the peaceful slumbers of the child being thus disturbed, it set up a cry that left no doubt upon the minds of its auditors that it was genuine.

Down went the servant to the office, and up came the clerk on duty; one chambermaid was summoned, and half-a-dozen came; whisper, whisper, whisper, went the news round the house, and great indeed was the excitement over the little stranger. How it came, and why there at all, was a mystery to all, owing to the new set of employés at that hour, and it was some little time before any sort of intelligent explanation could be given. Strange to say, no one had seen the further occupants depart, and to call the matter to mind therefore could be entertained by any one. Search being made in the room, several changes of clothing, and of no mean description either, were found in the bureau, and also a nursing-bottle nearly full of baby-aliment, but no scrap of paper, nor any circumstantial evidence likely to lead to the discovery of its "stern patrent."

By dint of good guessing, it was soon ascertained that the infant was a male child, and about six weeks of age, but what to do with him became an embarrassing question in the very outset. However, the head laundress consented to occupy, temporarily, the place of its unnatural mother, and thus was the young stranger cared for over night.

Next the tongues of all the knowing people were set wagging for a theory on which to base this singular incident. The child is very handsome, without spot or blemish, and one of the jolliest little fellows we ever remember to have seen of that early period of life. It is said to resemble several gentlemen living at the hotels. It is shrewdly suspected that the Messrs. Leland know more about the matter than they choose to tell, and indeed there are several lawyers, doctors, young mercenaries, and older ones, too, some of whose wives are there, and some not, quite silent on the subject, and it may appear rather strange that the clerks of the hotel have never yet allowed the incident to be mentioned in the newspapers. It may here be said that the public are not indebted to either of them for the material for this report, although we can see no good reason for withholding it. Enough has leaked out, at any rate, to that there is the best of authority for stating that the little fellow's parentage is highly respectable, in the worldly acceptation of that expression, although why it should be so heartlessly deserted no one pretends to know, whether they do or not.

A purse has been raised for it, amounting to about two hundred dollars, generously subscribed by the boarders of the house, all of whom, with one or two exceptions—and some think there is even a question to be attached to their very positive objections—have treated the matter as a very good joke, and as the occasion of much amusement.

Since the child has no patronymic and was being nicknamed rather freely, it was thought best to adopt one, and Wednesday evening of this week was set apart for a christening. A few invitations were given out by the boarders to their friends, which resulted in a gathering of sixty or seventy ladies and gentlemen. During that day, however, the lonely baby, who has no children, happening to hear of the circumstance, paid a visit to the child, and thereto will pleased with it that she will undoubtedly adopt it, and requested that the christening at the hotel might be dispensed with. Received not to be carried out of their sport, the boarders and their friends, by permission of the Messrs. Leland, repaired to the lower dining-room, and having sent for three of Deaworth's pieces, inaugurated terpsichorean festivities, and although entirely impromptu as everything was, dancing was kept up until past one o'clock in the morning.

It was variegated by a liberal supply of cream punch—Green Seal and Sagarack—prepared under the auspices of Marshal P. Wilkins, one of the princes of such concoctions; and everyone was in great glee for the future of the little stranger. It is a pleasant fact that, beside the money, there has been a beautiful wardrobe provided for the little one. Kindness from all quarters has marked its opening *life, and its mother*, unnatural as she was, deserves it where its lines have truly fallen in pleasant places.

And thus terminates, for the present, reference to that mysterious arrival at the Metropolitan Hotel which we set out to chronicle.

Among the gentlemen present at the dancing, and expecting to be present at the "christening," were Maj.-Gen. Birney, Maj. L. E. Johnson, U. S. A., of Baltimore; R. A. Carnahan, of Philadelphia; Messrs. Henry Martin and Richard Young, of California; Gen. Bunted, Horatio P. Allerill, Charles E. Leland, Warren Leland, Geo. Harcourt, and a host of other well known and genial men.

Mr. Warren Leland has taken most energetic and precautionary steps to prevent a recurrence of any more such pleasant little affairs, and has initiated a detective system of the most admirable character. While willing to contribute his full share to philanthropic purposes, neither himself or his brother desire that for purposes of desertion Room No. 177 or any room be selected.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning, and handed in a batch of indictments. Having finished the consideration of all the cases that were brought before them, they were discharged.

The case of William Hogeny, who has been on trial for several days past, on a charge of counterfeiting, was continued. Burlington Bristow assumed to for the prisoner, and District-Attorney Hall for the people. The Jury retired, but shortly returned with a verdict of guilty.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met this morning at 10 o'clock, but owing to the absence of the Judges they adjourned over till Monday, when the case of William Curtis, indicted for the murder of a negro during the late riots, will be taken up.

CHARLES DICKENS.

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Illustrated Edition. Illustrated from Drawings by F. O. C. Darley and John Gilbert. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

This is emphatically the season to welcome a new and sumptuous edition of the works of CHARLES DICKENS, which Messrs. SHELDON & Co. are giving to the public, arrayed in the choicest elegance of the Riverside Press, and illustrated by some of the most felicitous designs of the forcible pencil of DARLEY. It is consoling to find in these evil days of rebellion that literature is not particularly suffering with the times. Indeed, so far from this being the case, we have noticed, within the last year or two, a growing improvement—a higher standard adopted by our publishers. There may be fewer books issued, but they are of more value; and they are certainly better presented in print and paper. If something more is charged for them, the purchaser gets more in proportion for his money. We have noticed in these times a recurrence to the old standard literature of the seventeenth century, in the republication of the works of BACON, Sir THOMAS BROWN, FULLER, and others of that class, which is a most favorable sign of the moral cultivation and intellectual development of the country; for, with the worthies of the past, to think is to feel, and to feel is to think. There is a healthy manliness—a bracing tone in their writings suited to a period like the present. These men knew the pressure of civil conflicts—for England was nurtured to greatness by such periods of trial; and now, they speak to us as if no centuries were intervening. Old FULLER'S *Good Thoughts in Bad Times*, republished the other day, reads as if some thoughtful spiritual counselor had just written it for our meditations. Taking up not long since HOWELL'S letters, a volume full of the best table-talk of a gentleman of the age of CHARLES I., we came upon an epistle which we rubbed our eyes at reading—it seemed so like an expression of our own situation, such as we may find in the correspondence of to-day. The war, evidently, is not injuring sound literature. Our publishers, more than ever, devote themselves to standard authors; and the times are likely to produce authors who in their turn will become standard.

Beside the good heart in sending forth so luxurious an edition as this of DICKENS at this time, the holiday season of the year, is particularly appropriate for a recognition of his genius. No author of modern times has so much of the good cheer of Christmas about him, or brings such a full flavor of the jolly Saint Nicholas into company. WASHINGTON IRVING is undoubtedly a Christmas author whom it would be treasonable to all that is amiable to forget; but he carries us back to a Christmas of the past; DICKENS brings the old Christmas into the present out of bygone centuries and remote manor-houses, into the living homes of the very poor of to-day. Who but he has described such a Christmas dinner as that of Bob Cratchit, in the *Carol* with that wonderful goose of which "every one had enough, and the youngest Cratchits, in particular, were steeped in sage and onions to the eyebrows."

The invention of DICKENS is prodigious. Who has filled, and well filled, such a number of volumes with so little assistance from the books of others? His library has been the capacious world of London, and living men and women his volumes of reference. There is hardly a quotation in all his writings; but he is quoted everywhere. Examples from his stories rise to the lips of orators and flow from the pens of editors in their leading articles, in illustration of great practical truths, as CERVANTES and LE SAGE before him have furnished their anecdotes of life and manners. The characters of SCOTT—their sayings and doings—live thus on the tongues of men; but no other author, since FIELDING, has had this omnipresence of fame save DICKENS. Try it with BULWER or even THACKERAY in company, and how pedantic and far-fetched the roundabout explanations you will be driven into will appear. But everybody knows Pickwick as well as he does his father, and the sayings of Mrs. Nickleby, Squeers, Peckniff, and a hundred others, are current coin in conversation. DICKENS' humor may sometimes be grotesque; but there is most likely an essential truth at bottom, and time and experience will prove it. We have thought some things odd enough in his writings on first perusing them; but as we have got older we have seen so many odder things in the world, that we are not disposed to question the probabilities any further.

There was that severe test of DICKENS' reputation in this country, the publication in 1842 of the *American Notes for General Circulation*. We remember with what a howl of indignation it was received, how crude, forced, unnatural, positively untrue, it was all pronounced. The picture of the Mississippi, with the rough humanities on its banks, it must be admitted, did not then secure the author much of our admiration. Have we had no occasion to think better of him since? Have we not, are we not now, making war, physical war, on the elements of person and character which he then sportively—with some seriousness in his book, too—tilted at with a harmless pen. We use muskets now. Look at that grim interpolated chapter which then appeared to us many of us as an ugly piece of impertinence, if nothing worse, in which the chains of the long-enduring African race were clanked in our ears, to raise in us the feeling of humanity and brotherhood. It was then thought shocking, positively shocking, a something not to be mentioned to good citizens, a series of statements—though for every word there was a quotation from a Southern newspaper—if not exaggerated or absolutely false, yet at least highly indelicate and unnecessary to be called up;—and now to-night, as we write, there is an exhibition at a public meeting in the heart of New-York, of a slave released from Southern Slavery by the war,—a man branded on the forehead with the name of his master, and the real chains and whips are jingled and cracked in our hearing. We do not dispute the evidence now. Sir WALTER SCOTT might at any time set us all talking of Anglo-Saxon Slavery a thousand years old; but it was a social anachronism for one to write of *American Slavery*, living and contemporary, of which he had been an eye-witness. These things repelled them; but the man did his duty. He felt that he had a higher vocation than simply to amuse, and that an Englishman, on such a question, was not to be bribed to silence by dinners, however excellent, and hospitality, however tumultuous. He suffered for this, and his American Notes have hardly since gained the reputation to which they were entitled as pictures of living manners. They were published twenty-one years ago—time for the Republic to be of age—and it has grown in that interval. If you will look into that book now—and Messrs. SHELDON should by all means include it in their edition—you will find it strangely prophetic.

Hear, for instance, what he then wrote of certain Shopkeepers of Slavery in America. It is a notable passage as he speaks of "all those owners, breeders, deals, buyers and sellers of slaves, who will, amidst the slander that *can* be, and *is*, daily heaped upon them, hold their heads erect, and, even boast, yes, boast and call them as all honorable men, the supports and the ornaments of the system, in the teeth of such a mass of evidence as never was brought to bear on any other subject, and be scouted, the experience of every day notwithstanding, as monsters; who would, at this or any other moment, gladly involve America in a war, civil or foreign, *provided that it had for its sole and and object the assertion of their right to perpetuate Slavery*, and to whip, and work, and torture slaves, unquestioned by any human authority, and unassailed by any human power; who, when they speak of freedom, mean the freedom to oppress their kind, and to be savage, merciless and cruel: and of whom every man on his own ground, in Republican America, is a more exacting, and a sterner, and a less responsible despot, than the Caliph Haroun Alraschid, in his angry robe of scarlet."

We trust the man has not been altogether led astray by the fogs of interest, prejudice or what not, which have darkened the vision of BROUGHAM, BULWER, and so many other Englishmen of his class during this struggle. The journal over which he presides, *All the Year Round*, has, we are fain to admit, shown no particular sympathy for the Northern cause, which so pleasant a literary companion of the great reading public of his country might be expected to exhibit—perhaps preferring the belligerent miscreants as more picturesque—highwaymen and pirates, in the perversity of human nature, often proving more entertaining than honest men. Yet we have heard of no particular exhibition of feeling by Mr. DICKENS himself, which would lead us to believe that he has been recreant to the principles of his youth, and arrayed himself in opposition to human liberty and happiness, on the side of a Confederacy whose infamy he once so prophetically described.

His cheerful, humorous, earnest pages in those numerous volumes are at war with any such supposition. He is quite too much of a reformer for that. Were he inclined to any such waywardness of feeling, he would be rebuked by those thoughtful, pathetic illustrations by DARLEY, who has penetrated his profounder studies of character, and given new force and meaning to his most passionate and tender scenes. There is frequently a depth of emotion in these designs far beyond the ordinary range of the works of fiction of the day. Much of this is undoubtedly due to the genius of the artist, who labors in an independent spirit, and infuses into his sketches the intensity of his own convictions. In the representation of old age especially, Mr. DARLEY grapples fearlessly with his subject, and brings a powerful imagination to the aid of his author. At the other extreme of life, in portraying the innocence and beauty of ingenuous childhood he is equally at home. In a score of choice plates in the volume you will find these traits of character, varied with others lighter and graver, reflecting—more than that, invigorating—the text of this great student of human passions and manners.

CHRISTMAS IN THE BOOKSTORES.

Books for Presents—What the Publishers Have Done for the Holidays.

—The diligent reader of the publishers' advertisements in the NEW-YORK TIMES, will have little to learn respecting the attractions set forth by our Book Houses in anticipation of the business requirements of that time-honored period, dear to old and young—the *Christmas Holidays*. Still, it may be useful to group in one view some of the *leading novelties which they now offer in great* abundance to the oftentimes bewildered purchaser. The gradual encroachment of Christmas, as a social festival, on the old Knickerbocker anniversary of New Year's Day, is a noticeable fact of recent growth. Within the memory of many storekeepers it was but little regarded, and the establishment of Messrs. STANFORD & SWORDS, the Episcopal booksellers, was the only one that was closed in Broadway. Now it is as a business holiday kept as the most important of the year, and the purchases of books, fancy articles, &c., for presents at "Christmas Tyde," far exceed those made in the following week, in anticipation of New Year's Day. A walk in Broadway at this season is a high esthetic treat, so lavish is the wealth of ornamental art displayed to tempt the varying tastes of the buyers, whether intent upon securing some token for the one beloved object that shall speak—more eloquently than words—in the giver's absence, of what most he wishes yet fears to say, or with a less romantic purpose of filling the children's stockings with gifts from Santa Claus. Leaving to more imaginative chroniclers the task of celebrating the rainbow-tinted, silken and satin tissues—the gorgeous-hued porcelain—the glittering bullion and sparkling gems—and the perfect wilderness of toys that attract one at every step in this far-famed thoroughfare, we shall briefly note some of the leading "specialties" of the different publishing and bookselling houses.

The store of Messrs. D. APPLETON and Co. (Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,) towers above all competitors, as the "Stuarts" of literature, a vast emporium where all tastes may be gratified with the choicest productions of home and foreign presses. With characteristic foresight the firm seems to have early appreciated the capabilities of the rising art of photography, they have long connected with their book business a depot for its various productions—stereoscopes, cartes de visite, &c., and the two chief illustrated books of the season published by Messrs. APPLETON are produced by this process. To issue a single volume at the price of *fifty dollars* a copy, is of itself a sign of these remarkable times, but no one can inspect *the Lights and Shadows of the New-York Picture Galleries*, without owning the potentiality of wealth to minister to the delight of the eye and the instruction of the mind. A superb folio, richly bound in antique morocco, and containing pictorial gems from private collections in this City, reproduced with a fidelity that puts engraving to the blush, is indeed a noble testimony to the encouragement of art now afforded by the merchant princes of New-York, as it was in old times by their predecessors in Italy and Holland. The paintings photographed are mostly of the modern *continental schools, though the names of* LEUTZE, HUNTINGDON, INGHAM, &c., show that American Art is justly appreciated. A volume of similar size and price, *The Dusseldorf Gallery*, represents with equal fidelity, fifty-two of the best pictures from that celebrated collection which contributed so materially to the Art education of New-York. Now that the originals are dispersed, and that some of the finest have found their way back to Europe, the interest of this work is immeasurably increased, and it will always be cherished as a souvenir of the pleasant memories connected with the Gallery, so long one of the most attractive resorts of our City—the creation of private munificence that sought its reward in the elevation of public taste. Messrs. APPLETONS' other new presentation books are *The Wreath of Beauty*, for 1864; an elegant volume, embellished with sixteen steel portraits and appropriate letterpress, original and select, edited by JOHN R. G. HASSARD. *The Golden Wreath*, a similar work of miscellaneous character, also beautifully illustrated; and the *Two Snow-Flake Album, Child Crystals*, collected and edited by a Lady. At first sight, this handsome quarto, with its artistic representation of tesselated pavement forms, looks like a Rivolid *genre* attractive, but closer inspection shows they are all Nature's own handiwork, delineated not by rule and rule, but owing their beauty to the unerring love that can mould a tear, and "keep the planets in their course." The miscellaneous stock of Messrs. APPLETON, adapted for presents, is well described in their *Holiday List of Fine Books*, where it is sought to combine the useful with the attractive. Perhaps no more desirable work can be found than a copy of that great literary enterprise, *The New American Cyclopedia*, which, in every variety of binding, and put up in cases of appropriate design, forms a conspicuous feature of their store. Among their late foreign importations are DOYLE'S *Old English Chronicle*, a work that has won high encomiums from the English press for the beauty of its illuminations, executed by new processes, IN *fac simile* of the original drawings, with great brilliancy and effect; and *The Book of the Royal Horticultural Society*, a noble quarto, a memorial volume to the services of Prince ALBERT in the cause of science and art, richly illustrated with photographs and illuminations. *Bibles* and *Prayer-Books* have long been a leading branch of Messrs. APPLETON'S business, and the artistic taste of the binder seems taxed to the uttermost to array them in the most novel and elegant garbs of the richest material.

Mr. G. P. PUTNAM (No. 441 Broadway) relies on attractions comparatively few in number, but of the most sterling and solid character. WASHINGTON IRVING, indeed, is the presiding genius of the establishment, and the publisher who, alone among "the trade" of the time, discerned the enduring value of his writings, deserves all the success that his enterprise in presenting them in the most beautiful and attractive styles can receive. It is needless to praise the new *Artists' Edition of the Sketch-Book*—confessedly one of the finest books ever produced in this country. The public have shown, unmistakably, their appreciation of it by the exhaustion of the first edition, which contains, of course, the finest impressions of the illustrations—one hundred and twenty-three in number. The existing orders cannot be filled till February, the earliest time that the second edition can be produced. Of less sumptuous copies of IRVING'S works now, completed by the conclusion of the *Lives and Letters*, and forming, altogether, twenty-six volumes, Mr. PUTNAM'S list comprises twenty varieties of styles and prices, including the "National" and the "Sunnyside" editions; while the *Life of Washington*, the *vade mecum* for every American, can be had separately at every price from $7 50 to $110. BAYARD TAYLOR'S popular writings form another of Mr. PUTNAM'S publications, and are offered in a set—attractive to the youthful taste, that delights in tales of travel—of ten handsome volumes. *The Rebellion Record*, now extending to six noble volumes, is perhaps too suggestive of painful memories to serve as a gift-book, but deserves mention here for the number and beauty of the illustrations, comprising a complete portrait gallery of the notabilities of the day, civil and military, to the number of seventy-six.

Messrs. SHELDON & Co.'s (No. 335 Broadway,) special contribution to the Literature of the season is an elegant edition of *The Christmas Tales* of CHARLES DICKENS, in a compact little quarto volume, illustrated with fine engravings on steel from Mr. DARLEY'S celebrated drawings. The execution of these is an artistic honor, greater than the writings of DICKENS have received in their native country, and testifies to the enterprise of his American publishers. Messrs. SHELDON & Co., also issue the elegant Riverside Edition of DICKENS' whole works, and the well-known impressions of standard Historical and Literary works, MILMAN, HALLAM, CARLYLE, MONTAIGNE, BURTON, &c., from the same celebrated press. The production of these marked an era in American publishing, and handsomely bound copies, such as Messrs. SHELDON offer in large selection, form presents that combine intrinsic value with the greatest mechanical perfection of execution. Juvenile Books will also be found there in quantity almost numberless: *The Rose Morton Series* in 6 volumes; ABBOT'S *Rollo Books* in 14 volumes; *Hallie Stories* in 6 volumes; *The Oakland Stories* in 6 volumes; *The Goldart Series* in 8 volumes; Mrs. PHELPS, *Sunnyside Series* in 8 volumes, and PARLEY'S *Cottage Library* in 12 volumes, being only a few of the more popular books addressed to young readers from this House.

Mr. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S (No. 124 Grand-street, near Broadway) illustrated edition of Dr. HOLLAND'S New-England Idyl, *Bitter-Sweet*, is a volume seldom surpassed for elegance of execution and a certain homogeneous feeling, which shows that artist and author have worked in concert for the embellishment of a theme consonant to their tastes and pursuits. His elegant library editions of Dean STANLEY'S *Jewish and Eastern Churches*, CRAIK'S *History of English Literature*, MARSH'S *Lectures on the English Language*, CONYBEARE and HOWSON'S *Life and Labors of St. Paul*, and other standard works, in addition to the ever-popular books by "Timothy Titcomb, when handsomely bound, attract general attention as presentation volumes of substantial character. At the same address, the importing firm of SCRIBNER & COMPANY offer an assortment of fine English books, probably second in extent and variety to none in this City. They are the importers of Messrs. BLACKWOOD & SON'S superb illustrated edition of AYTOUN'S *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*, with designs by J. NOEL PATON,—undoubtedly the finest gift-book of the season; and have just received Mr. MURRAY'S elegant edition of Mrs. BARNAULD'S *Hymns for Children*, a perfect gem book illustrated. Mr. BOHN'S *Illustrated* and other Libraries may also be found here, and have won a world-wide reputation for sterling excellence combined with moderate cost.

Mr. JAMES G. GREGORY, (No. 46 Walker-street,) the publisher of the beautiful illustrated edition of COOPER'S *Novels*, has brought out for this season *Christmas Poems and Pictures*, a collection of carols, songs and descriptive pieces, relating to that festival, choicely illustrated with designs by BIRKET FOSTER and others. *Christ was Born on Christmas Day*, a carol, with illustrations by JOHN A. HOWE, is a novel attempt to unite the peculiarities of mediæval art with the perfection of modern execution, and will attract attention from its original character. *The Vagabonds*, a ballad, by J. F. TROWBRIDGE, is illustrated by DARLEY in the same style as Dr. MOORE'S *Santa Claus*, published last year, and bids fair to obtain equal popularity. Several elegantly-attired new juvenile books form part of Mr. GREGORY'S Christmas stock. *Little Bird Blue*, illustrated songs for children, &c., all displaying taste and finish.

Mr. JAMES MILLER (No. 522 Broadway) is successor to the old-established house of C. S. FRANCIS & Co., which, in bygone days, retained almost a monopoly of the supply of books for young people. Mr. MILLER has contrived to keep up this branch of business with energy and success. His list of juvenile books is a long one, and includes some of the older favorites, as *Æsop's Fables, Gulliver's Travels*, &c., now almost displaced from the nursery by the overwhelming supply of more modern books. He publishes Mrs. BROWNING'S Poems in various attractive forms, and is agent for the Boston houses TICKNOR & FIELDS, J. R. TILTON & Co., and others, whose publications will be found at his store. For a general collection of the best contemporary literature in handsome bindings, there are few places where the purchaser is more likely to be suited to his taste, than at Mr. MILLER'S.

Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS' immense list of publications affords ample variety for the selection of books for presents without the necessity of any special exertion for that end on their part. *Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution*; *The Illuminated and Pictorial Bible*; *The Land and the Book*, by Dr. THOMSON; sets of *Harper's Magazine*, complete to the present time in twenty-seven volumes; *The Poets of the Nineteenth Century*, and many others of equal value, are books that must always retain their present high place in the popular favor. For juvenile books a sufficient to name *Abbott's Illustrated Histories*, *Rainbow* and *Lucky Series*, and *Franconia Stories*, *Harpers' Story Books*, and *Harry Maylowe Series for the Young*, to show that the enterprise of the house in this branch are on as extensive a scale as the other departments of their unrivaled business. A small, but by no means unimportant concomitant of Christmas, which habit has now made a thing to look for and expect, is DICKENS' new Christmas story. It has just been issued by Messrs. HARPERS, and *Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings* will please as a carnal study of a peculiar phase of English life, with occasional touches of nature that show a master hand.

Mr. GEORGE W. CARLETON, (No. 413 Broadway,) whose activity is conspicuous in most branches of literature, concentrates his energies on the production of one Christmas book, but that is one of very attractive character. *The Central Park*, justly the pride of New-York, is its subject, and by the aid of photographic views, taken with peculiar care, and with all the latest modern improvements of that progressive art, a complete idea is given of the various scenes—pastoral, picturesque, classic, and romantic—combined by the skill of the designer, in that highly favored spot. The letter-press illustrative of the Central Park especially, and the whole subject of parks and places of recreation for the people generally, is by Mr. PERKINS, of the *Independent*, who forms a faithful guide to the stranger through this enchanted domain. Altogether, the volume is an imposing one, in its sober and substantial morocco binding, and will compare advantageously with any book of the season.

Mr. WM. H. BIDWELL, of the *Eclectic Magazine*, (No. 5 Beekman-street,) has brought out a volume with many claims to notice among books of its class. It is *The Imperial Courts of Europe*, France, England, Russia, Prussia, Italy and Austria. It is richly illustrated with portraits of Sovereigns, Ministers, &c., accompanied by authentic biographical sketches, and an Introduction by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the whole forming a handsome volume, resplendent in morocco and gold.

For Catholic book-buyers, Mr. JAMES B. KIRKER, No. 599 Broadway, presents every advantage, in his fine stock of richly bound books, &c.

We have thus run through some of the prominent features of the book-trade for the present Christmas, but the subject is far from being exhausted. Of articles common to all establishments, as the indispensable photographic albums, &c., we have said nothing, as this universality is well understood. Though we believe booksellers, as a body, have no reason to complain, yet, if the paramount duty of buying books—"the great civilizers"—as a portion, at least, of every family list of presents, was well understood, their business would be much increased, and the great interests of humanity forwarded in the same proportion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets see Eighth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 18, 1863

$16,000 U. S. 5-20s, Co.	103¼	50 Harlem R.	60
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10	90½	200 do.	91¾
5,000 Ind. War Loan	92	100 Reading R.	113
2,000 N. C. State 6s	53	1140 do.	114
5,000 do.	55	100 Mich. Cen. R.	137¾
2,000 Mo. 6s	65½	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	24¾
1,000 R. & M. 6s	70	do.	25
do.	67	400 do.	24¾
10,000 Er. 2d M. 7s	111	do.	25
500 M. C. R. Co.	103½	do.	24¾
do.	104	400 do.	25
1,000 Mich. So. & N. I.	100	100 Ill. Cen. R.	113¾
1,000 C., R. I. & P.	73¾	50 do.	113¾
7,000 Mich. So. 7s	84½	200 do.	113¾
2,000 ALG. W. & C. M.	90¾	100 do.	113¾
23,440 Amer. Gold	151¾	600 do.	113¾
20,000 do.	151¾	1000 do.	113¾
25 Canton Co.	35	300 do.	113¾
25 do.	35	300 do.	113¾
100 do.	34½	100 do.	113¾
250 do.	34¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	119
50 do.	35	100 do.	119
100 do.	34½	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	89
150 Pacific Mail	212	100 do.	89
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	124	100 Tol. & Wabash	65
100 do.	124	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	95
50 Erie R.	107¾	100 do.	94¾
400 do.	107¾	100 do.	94¾
700 do.	107¾	100 do.	94¾
250 do.	107¾	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	48¾
50 do.	107¾	100 do.	48¾
500 do.	107¾	400 do.	47
10 Hud. R. R.	100	100 do.	48¾
100 do.	107	100 do.	48¾
400 do.	83	100 Chic. & Alt.	94
11 Rome & Water. R.	100	100 Chic. & Alt. Pr.	93

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Co. C.	110	50 Canton Co.	34¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, R.	104¾	200 Mich. Cen. R.	138
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '50	59	100 do.	130
2,000 Mo. State 6s	64¾	100 do.	130
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10	99	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	25¼
Notes, Oct. & Ap.	100¾	100 do.	25¼
75,000 Am. Gold	152¾	100 do.	25¼
250 Cum. Coal Pref	43¾	100 do.	30
500 do.	43¾	200 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	113¾
200 do.	43¾	100 do.	113¾
700 do.	45	200 Clev. & Pitts.	110¾
100 do.	43¾	200 do.	110¾
100 do.	43¾	100 do.	110¾
1000 Erie R. Pref.	103	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	109
200 do.	103	200 do.	104¾
50 do.	103	500 do.	105
150 Pacific M. S. Co.	225	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	119
50 do.	220¾	500 Chi. & R. I.	117
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	124¾	100 do.	116¾
700 do.	124¾	100 do.	116¾
1250 Erie R.	108¾	100 do.	116¾
100 do.	108¾	100 do.	116¾
100 do.	108¾	100 do.	116¾
100 do.	108¾	100 do.	116¾
1000 Hudson R. R.	120¾	100 P., Ft. W. & Ch.	93¾
100 do.	120¾	100 do.	93¾
200 Reading R.	113¾	100 do.	93¾
1100 do.	113¾	100 do.	93¾
100 do.	113¾	100 do.	93¾
200 do.	113¾	500 do.	93¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	151¾	100 Reading R.	113¾
400 Erie Railway	108¾	50 Gal. & Chic.	103¾
700 do.	108	50 do.	104¾
200 do.	108¾	100 do.	104¾
300 do.	108¾	450 Chic. & R. I.	116¾
400 do.	108¾	500 do.	116¾
300 do.	108¾	200 do.	116¾
1700 do.	108¾	200 do.	116¾
1000 do.	108¾	500 do.	116¾
100 do.	108¾	200 do.	116¾
100 Hudson R. R.	120¾	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	48
200 do.	120¾	100 do.	48
100 Mich. Cen. R.	138	100 do.	48
100 do.	138	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	93¾
400 M. S. & N. I.	25¾	100 do.	93¾
100 do.	25¾	100 Canton Co.	34¾
200 do.	25¾	100 do.	34¾
100 do.	25¾	200 Cumb. Coal	43¾
100 do.	25¾	100 do.	43¾
100 do.	25¾	100 do.	43¾
100 do.	25¾	100 do.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ARABIAN GIANT—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, &c., at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE FAIRY CIRCLE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—LADIES BEWARE—BARBER OF ISLINGTON.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—LE MARI A LA CAMPAGNE.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 536 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPICON.

HOPE CHAPEL—STATUARY.

IRVING HALL—MUSICAL MATINEE.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—JEROME PIPES OF PIPESVILLE.

WALLACK'S—MARRIED LIFE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THERESE—MAID WIFE MISSING FAIR.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the *Arago* at this port yesterday, we have advices from the Department of the South up to Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 15. Gen. GILLMORE again shelled Charleston on the night of the 10th inst., which provoked a general bombardment from the rebel batteries, to which ours replied for several hours. Rebel accounts of this affair we printed on Thursday. A magazine had exploded in Sumter, doing considerable damage. A tremendous gale had been blowing for several days, and had been so severe that the rebel obstructions in the harbor of Charleston were very seriously injured, sufficiently so, it was believed, to render them ineffective against our fleet. Large masses of timber bolted together firmly with iron, were floating down the channel and washing ashore on Morris Island. The sinking of the *Weehawken*, our special correspondent states to have been the result of carelessness.

The war in Tennessee still presents an occasional feature of interest. A dispatch from Chattanooga says that during the march of the column of reinforcements from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Gen. GRANGER'S corps got in advance of a train of ammunition belonging to LONGSTREET, while Gen. HOWARD'S corps was in the rear. There being no chance of escape, forty-two car-loads of ammunition, and two locomotives were run into the Tennessee River at Loudon.

From Cumberland Gap we learn that LONGSTREET'S forces advanced from Rogersville on Monday, the 14th, and engaged our advance at Beans' Station. The fighting appears to have been continued at intervals, and we gather from the dispatch that our forces were falling back for concentration. The rebels were said to have captured twenty-two wagons laden with Quartermaster's stores. Gen. WILDER was at Tazewell, not far from Cumberland Gap.

The monotony of matters in the vicinity of the Army of the Potomac was considerably varied on Thursday night, during the heavy storm, by a rebel raid of quite an extensive character, upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Fairfax Station. One company of infantry, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York regiment, was guarding the bridge over Pope's Run, and were attacked by a brigade of rebel cavalry, under Gen. ROSSER, which came from the direction of Fredericksburgh. The company, however, made such a gallant stand that the rebels were finally obliged to decamp without doing any damage of any account. Gen. CORCORAN at once sent cavalry in pursuit of the rebels. Our loss was only two. The rebels sent back three ambulance loads of wounded to Fredericksburgh.

The guerrillas appear to be getting very troublesome on the Mississippi River, below Memphis. An arrival at Cairo on the 16th, from New-Orleans, reports the steamer *Brazil* as having been fired into and one man and three women killed and several wounded.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met in special session at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to take suitable notice of the death of Alderman ANDREW FROMENT. A message from Mayor OPDYKE, officially announcing the sad event, and highly eulogistic of the personal character of the deceased, was first presented to the Board of Aldermen, whereupon, Alderman OTTIWELL offered a series of resolutions of respect to his memory, and of condolence with his family in their bereavement; and, also, that the Common Council would attend his funeral, drape his seat in the Board with emblems of mourning, and take charge of the funeral through a joint special committee of six. The resolutions were adopted after remarks by Aldermen OTTIWELL and HARDY, eloquently praising the character of Alderman FROMENT. The message and resolutions were then transmitted to the Board of Councilmen, and on their presentation in that Board, Councilman BRANDON made a brief but very feeling speech of regret at the loss which the public sustained in the death of Alderman FROMENT, and of warm eulogy of his many virtues as a public officer and private citizen. The resolutions were then concurred in. This was the only business transacted, and both Boards immediately adjourned out of respect to the memory of their deceased associate. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, from the deceased's late residence.

The Supervisors met, and had but a short session yesterday. A bill of "Miles O'Reilly" for "composing a ballad," and amounting to $500, was received, and referred to the Riot Damage Claim Committee. Some bills were passed, and the Board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. next Tuesday.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* announces that the War Department has received information to the effect that there is little doubt but that the rebels have hanged the Captain, First Lieutenant and eighty men of a colored regiment, who were captured last June at Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement. No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days, the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped. It now appears that they were hanged without previous notice or even a semblance of a trial, in obedience to a secret order from the rebel Secretary of War. A few days afterward the other prisoners also disappeared mysteriously, and there is little doubt that they, also, were secretly murdered by an order of the Richmond authorities.

By telegraph from Leavenworth we have advices of a terrible snow storm on the plains by which many lives are supposed to have been lost, and much stock has perished. The snow was fourteen inches deep at Leavenworth, and much drifted.

The news from England of the rise of Bank interests made Gold 1@1¼ ₩ cent. firmer yesterday, and Exchange went up to 166 ₩ cent. The Stock market, which was disposed to yield soon after the news, left off firm, and generally upward.

Breadstuffs were active yesterday. Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel; Corn, 2c.; Oats, 1c. ₩ bushel. Rye was down to $1 24@$1 24 ₩ bushel. Whisky was active at 64c.@66c., closing at 66c.@66c. ₩ gallon. Provisions were more sought after, and were in some instances firmer. Groceries were quiet. Cotton was depressed and declining. Tobacco was in less demand, owing to the high prices demanded by holders. Other articles were essentially unchanged. The Freight market was moderately active.

Congress and the War.

The new members of Congress seem determined, before doing anything else, to define their political positions. From the first day of their meeting there has been a steady flow of "resolutions" on the war, upon which members are called to vote. They have very little practical importance, and no member, whenever any distinct and definite measure is proposed, will feel in the least degree controlled by any vote he may have given on these resolutions. And yet the general tone and temper of the House may be inferred with a reasonable degree of accuracy from the action taken upon them. Mr. WOOD'S proposal to send Commissioners to Richmond, in the face of the distinct declaration of the rebel authorities, that peace was impossible except on the basis of independence, was not even allowed to come to a vote—being laid on the table very promptly, and by a large majority. Fifty-six members voted against the disposition of it,—many among them desiring its rejection without evasion of any sort. But the action of the House at that time probably settled the fate of all similar schemes for the remainder of the session. Mr. WOOD, himself, will not be likely to press his attention again upon the notice of Congress and the country. Indeed it is asserted that he has given in his adhesion to the decision of a Democratic caucus, that the Democracy shall sustain the war, and that all peace propositions will be abandoned. If they had taken this position at the outset of the war and maintained it consistently, the Democrats would have retained the confidence of the country. As it is, they have hopelessly lost it.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, a Border State Union man, seems to have been the most successful in embodying the sentiment of the House in a series of resolutions. The first drew clear and sharp the only line of distinction which can be recognised now in the practical politics of the country—that between patriots and traitors—avowing it to be the supreme duty of every American to prosecute the war until the Constitution is obeyed in every part of the Union, and opposing any armistice, intervention, mediation or proposition for peace so long as there are rebels in arms against the Government. This was very emphatically indorsed by a vote of 93 ayes to 54 nays. The second resolution declared it to be the duty of Congress to pass the necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the Government in crushing the rebellion; and this received 152 affirmative votes and only *one* against it.

These votes are very strong and very significant. They prove the determination of Congress, in spite of all party differences, to stand by the country, and they will be most heartily ratified and indorsed by the great body of the people. They may and do differ widely upon many questions which will become very important when the rebellion shall have been subdued; but until that time they will stand together in favor of the most vigorous and effective measures for its prosecution.

How We Appear Swim.

JEFF. DAVIS devoted a part of his message to considering what should be an "adequate remedy" for the injustice which he claims that the rebels have suffered at the hands of England. That which occurred to him first was to declare all our coasts under blockade, but this plan, he says, he cannot recommend, although in doing so the rebels "would but follow the precedent set by Great Britain and France in the Berlin and Milan decrees, and in the British orders in council at the beginning of the present century"—and the reason why he cannot recommend the rebel Congress to follow these precedents is that, as he says: "*We ourselves* protested against these very measures as signal violations of the law of nations."

Our readers will perceive from this statement, that all which has been said against the rebel Confederacy as an upstart Power, of recent as well as monstrous growth, was founded upon a mistake. It appears, from this, to have been old enough to protest against the action of foreign Powers half a century ago. History, as well as law and morals, society and government, will need a little reforming on this point by the slaveholders.

This little slip of the tongue on the part of MR. DAVIS is very suggestive. It speaks of a habit of mind long indulged in by the Southern leaders, of considering themselves as the governing power of the United States, using the powers and the men of the Northern States as means and instruments, which sometimes hampered them, it is true, and gave them trouble, but were never anything but their instruments. So that, as is well known, when the rebellion was first put in motion, and the power of the people rose against it, the universal feeling at the South was that we had rebelled against our lawful masters, and that the people of the United States had no right to find fault with any change in the forms by which they, the rulers by the Divine Right of Slavery, chose to administer the Government, and they broke forth into one outcry against us for maintaining such an unjust war.

Events have opened their eyes somewhat, but the old habit will now and then break out, as now, when MR. DAVIS says: "We, ourselves," when he means the United States. He forgot that he and his fellows had foolishly thrown away all that power and influence which they formerly helped to wield. Time and events will make them feel that they have now no part or lot in all the glories and all the remembrances which have given, and ever will give, an honored place among the nations of the earth to the United States and to its Government and to its flag, but that the bright traditions of the past and the hopes of the future, the principles which gave our fathers strength to build the mighty powers which they put in motion, all have fought and will fight against them and their rallying cries as the sleet in their cannon fought against Simon.

The Movements Against the Reciprocity Treaty.

Several demonstrations have already been made in Congress against the Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces, with a view to secure its entire abrogation, or very material modification. A privilege was secured to each party in the treaty to discontinue it after a period of ten years, on due notice. That period expires in 1864. The question as yet has received no discussion in Congress; but it is plain that the body is in a temper to give our relations with Canada a complete overhauling.

The Treaty, as it has stood, has been, so far as American interests are concerned, almost a dead failure.

Its first object was the cultivation of a strong and intimate friendship with Canada. It was believed by our Government that freedom of commercial intercourse would so assimilate the interests and sentiments of the two countries as to bind them in unalterable friendship. Canada had little to return for the great advantages we gave her. Yet we felt that the ties could not be drawn too closely between two branches of the same great race situated side by side. But developments of Canadian feeling during this rebellion have demonstrated that this reciprocity measure has failed to secure that end. Though there has been no time in which we were without many staunch friends in Canada, it is still undeniable that until very lately—even if not at the present time—the unfriendly feeling toward us has greatly preponderated. From the commencement of the outbreak there was a constantly increasing sympathy with the South, and a corresponding animosity toward the National Government; and when the *Trent* affair occurred, this spirit culminated to a pitch that made it really a matter of doubt whether our worst enemies were North of us or South of us. At that day, and for a long time afterward, save the rebels themselves, there was not a people on the face of the earth who cherished toward us intenser hate, and wished us worse ill, than the great majority of these same Canadians. This feeling has not been merely an English feeling. It has been something quite distinct from that, and decidedly worse. Therefore we say, that one of the main purposes of the Reciprocity Treaty has failed. The treaty has not, as was designed, drawn Canada toward us. It seems, on the contrary, rather to have filled her with ill-will and arrogance. We are not certain that this spirit has not somewhat changed since our war-fortunes have improved. The Governor-General and Ministry, at least, now manifest a very fair disposition, and perhaps the people generally are coming to share this feeling. But unless this positively proves to be so, the impolicy of this or any other Reciprocity Treaty with the only part of the American Continent that turned against us in our dark day, should be a ruling consideration with us. It is plain that we cannot afford to be building up a permanent enemy on our border, who will ever seek to stab us when opportunity offers.

Before the treaty, the public mind of Canada was leavened to a very considerable extent with the annexation spirit. In fact, annexation would have been in time almost a physical necessity; for the Province could not live and thrive so shut up from free intercourse with the outer world. We opened our avenues to her, and from that time she ceased to be discontented, and the word annexation was never more heard from her. With good reason. The Reciprocity Treaty gave her all the advantages that could come from a membership of the American Union, with none of its liabilities.

There never was a more perfect misnomer than the designation of this agreement as a treaty of reciprocity. It never has secured a *reciprocity* worthy of the name. From the beginning the benefit was chiefly on one side, and by provincial management since, it has now become almost completely so. By its original terms it admitted nearly all the productions of Canada into the United States free of duty, and gave them free transit abroad; while our manufactured articles, introduced into Canada have, from the outset been subjected to import duties; and within the last few years these duties have been doubled on many of the most important articles, so that now there is a virtual prohibition. The prohibition is extended just so far as it can operate to build up the *manufacturing interests* of Canada. Where it cannot so operate, it gives place to a system of duties expressly designed to produce as much revenue as possible, whereby internal improvements can be sustained which shall divert the carrying trade of the Northwestern States as much as possible from our own great thoroughfares. This will tell with the greater effect, when our railroads come to feel, as they soon must, the full pressure of our war taxes, in their various direct and indirect forms.

The Treaty has been equally one-sided, in its operation, in respect to agricultural products. We have opened the way for Canada to the grain markets of the world, and enabled her to compete on equal terms with our own farmers. Without that license on our part, she would have been utterly unable to maintain any such competition. Her great outlet to the ocean is shut to all navigation for six months of the year, and during most of the other months is very unsafe. The proposed railroads from Quebec to Halifax, some seven hundred miles in length, are in a very high latitude, and would involve such cost of transportation that export of grain by such means must ever be quite out of the question. This agricultural "reciprocity" is an immense advantage to Canada, but to us an unqualified injury.

As in manufacturing and agricultural interests, so in commercial. Duties practically differential, through a change from specific to ad valorem, have been levied against our shippers, forwarders and merchants, tending to divert trade in tea, coffee, sugar, wine and other articles, from our Atlantic cities to Quebec and Montreal. By this increase, since the establishment of the treaty, these articles have to pay some twenty-five per cent. less when conveyed into Canada, via the St. Lawrence, than from the American cities on the bonded system. Such an inequality was never contemplated. It may be added, that while the free navigation of Lake Michigan has been of great advantage to the Canadians, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, intended as an equivalent, has been of little or no value to ourselves.

It is clearly the duty of our Government to remodel this Treaty throughout, or make an end of it altogether. Congress does well in turning to it so early.

THE LAMAR SCHEME FOR BREAKING THE BLOCKADE.—Our readers probably recollect the letter we published some weeks since from G. B. LAMAR, of Savannah, to EX-Mayor WOOD, of this City, in which he proposed a partnership in a scheme for running the blockade, he to furnish the capital and WOOD to bribe some authorized officer of our Government to grant permission for the vessel to enter—the profits to be equally divided. Mr. WOOD denounced the letter as probably fictitious, but Mr. LAMAR acknowledged that it was genuine, and was vehemently abused in the Georgia papers for having sought to purchase favors of the Lincoln Government. We find in the Savannah *Republican* a card from Mr. LAMAR, in which he claims great credit for patriotic motives in making this proposition. It seems his object was not to make money, but to secure from the blockading Government permission for the passage of a single vessel, because that would at once destroy the blockade. He seems to think it would not have made the slightest difference how this permission was obtained. We think he would have been greatly mistaken in his calculations; indeed, we doubt whether he ever had any such hope or purpose. It seems much more like an afterthought to protect himself against the bitter censures of the rebel journals. His course in the matter involved him in a very sharp quarrel with two gentlemen of Savannah, who publish long cards in reply to his.

CITY CONVEYANCES.—We have received several communications concerning the discomforts connected with our omnibus and city-railroad management. It will do no good to publish them. The public authorities are utterly indifferent to the rights of the people in regard to these conveyances, and the Companies that own them are becoming daily more and more insolent in their exactions. The payment of fare gives no one a recognized right to any accommodation whatever. We never saw a car so full that the conductor would not cram half a dozen more into it, without the slightest regard to the comfort of those already in,—and we have seen policemen thrust four or five women into an omnibus already full. In Paris or in London, if a conductor were to admit an additional passenger after his vehicle is full, he would be liable to arrest. There is an officer in this City called Superintendent of the City Railroads. He receives a salary of $3,000 a year, and it is his duty to enforce all the rules and regulations upon the subject. Is there a man in New York who ever knew this officer to do a single act toward the performance of his duty? We venture to say that nine-tenths of the community did not know that there was such an officer in existence.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—The production of "Faust" last evening, by Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S company, was, in every way, a success. All the principal pieces of the opera were rendered with intelligence and good effect, many of the choruses being given with very remarkable *ensemble* and force. This was especially the case in the second act, (the Kerlsesse,) and in the fourth, where, with the aid of the Arion Society, the soldiers' chorus brought down the house. The principal soloists were in excellent voice, Mme. FREDERICK distinguishing herself, and, in the third act, meriting all the applause that could be bestowed upon her. The fresh and charming voice of this lady needs but the ripening which staging will bring to it, because not only enjoyable in the highest degree, but in some respects remarkable. The music of *Margaret* lays easily within its compass, and was delivered with great good taste and skill. Herr RUDOLPH sang the Cavatina with clearness, and was generally painstaking and acceptable as *Faust*. Indeed, the performance, in all leading respects, was so good that we cannot help expressing the regret that the opera was not produced at an earlier period of the season. The house was magnificent—probably the largest that has ever assembled in the Academy. A few such would have insured the success of Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S season. "Faust" will be given on Monday, for the second and last time.

IRVING HALL.—If the weather be fine to-day, we advise our lady readers to improve the opportunity by visiting Irving Hall, where Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give his ninth popular Musical Matinée. The programme is one of the best yet presented at these excellent entertainments. There are (for the orchestra) a Symphony, a Polka, a selection from "Faust," an Overture, a Waltz and a Polonaise. In the vocal department, that admirable artist, Mme. BOSCHSANN, will give RODER'S celebrated air and variations, singing subsequently in a trio from "Attilia," with Messrs. CASTLE and CAMPBELL, who have solos and concerted pieces of their own. As if to bribe the public into good humor, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS presents all the ladies who may be present to-day with a copy of CHARLES FRADEL'S latest and liveliest composition, the "Christmas Polka," which will also be played by the orchestra.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Second Concert of the twenty-second season will be given to-night at the Academy of Music. The orchestral pieces are BEETHOVEN'S Pastoral Symphony, GADE'S overture, "In the Highlands," and WAGNER'S overture to "Rienzi." A new morceau Symphonique called "Le Songe," by Mr. REINER GOLDBECK, will also be performed for the first time. The soloists are Mme. VIRGINIA LOZIER and Mr. REINER GOLDBECK.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The fourth promenade Concert by the Band (Dodworth's) of this regiment, takes place to-night at Irving Hall. The programme is full and spirited. It is unnecessary to add that the attendance will be overwhelming in numbers and beauty.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The original of BOUTON'S celebrated piece, the "Serieux Family," will be played here to-night. It is called "Le Mari a la Campagne." The vaudeville called "L'Omnibus [illegible]" will also be given.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Enrollment Act Repealed after Short Debate—The Quick Confirmation Gone—Other Amendments Offered—The Oath of Allegiance Before the Senate—Mr. Bayard Declines to Take the Oath Voluntarily—An Effort to Refer the Matter to the Judiciary Committee Defeated—Adjournment to Monday.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, took the Chair, the Vice-President being absent.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Naval Affairs. He said, apart from this he was on two other Committees. After a brief conversation against granting the request—the Chairman of the Naval Committee, Mr. HALE, saying the services of the gentleman were very important at this time when there was a necessity for a reform in the Navy Department—further consideration upon the subject was postponed till Monday.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented a memorial from citizens of Wisconsin, asking that some action be taken with a view to the amendment of the Constitution to prohibit Slavery in all the States and Territories.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) also presented one, understood to be of similar import, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARLAN, of Oregon, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing the President to negotiate treaties with certain bands of Indians of Oregon.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with amendments, the Bounty Law. Also, the bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act with amendments, one of them repealing the $300 commutation, and remarking as to that he had very serious doubts.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Union,) offered an amendment exempting clergymen from the draft.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) also introduced an amendment, but its substance was not stated.

The amendments were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. SUMNER'S resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the following be added to the rules of the Senate: "The oath or affirmation prescribed by the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, to be taken and subscribed before entering upon the duties of office, shall be taken and subscribed to by every Senator in open Senate before entering upon his duties. It shall also be taken and subscribed to in the same way by the Secretary of the Senate, but the other officers of the Senate may take and subscribe it in the office of the Secretary."

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said his colleague (BAYARD) was the only person to be affected by the rule proposed. He thought his colleague had the right to ask that there be a judicial decision by this body, whether the oath prescribed by Congress was in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, with the view of having the question solemnly decided. He offered a resolution, as a substitute for Mr. SUMNER'S proposition, to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether Senators and Representatives are included within the provisions of the act prescribing the oath of office passed July 16, 1862, and to inquire whether the said act is in accordance or conflict with the Constitution.

Mr. SAULSBURY did not propose to enter into a discussion at this time, but he might say it was settled at an early period in the history of the country that a Senator is not a civil officer under the Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union) did not know that another decision upon this subject would be any more satisfactory than the one already made. When the bill was pending here the point was made that it was unconstitutional, and answered—the Senate thought proper to pass it—it was concurred in by the House, and approved by the President. The Senate had thus already decided its constitutionality by passing it. It was a novel proceeding when it became the duty of the Senate to execute a law of the land, to refer the question for examination as to whether it was a law or not. If was the duty of the Senate to obey the law. It was not competent for them to say that the act of Congress was no law. The Senator from Delaware desired an investigation as to whether or not the law embraced Senators and Representatives from Congress, and stated as an admitted fact, that Senators and Representatives were not civil officers. He (TRUMBULL) should like to see the decision; he should like to know when and where any court or legislative body came to such a conclusion. He knew of no such decision. There had been none. He knew it had been declared that Senators and Representatives were not liable to impeachment. There was an obvious reason for this. All parts of the Constitution were to be considered together to give effect to its intention; and one part provides for the expulsion of a member of either House by a two-thirds vote, and they were not placed in the provision for impeachment.

Mr. SAULSBURY said there was no satisfactory reason why the investigation should not be made. His colleague (Mr. BAYARD) had a right to the judgment of this body as to whether he should be required to take the oath or not. His colleague last season took the oath to support the Constitution and entered upon his duties, and had since been acting as a member of the Judiciary Committee. It had never been decided that a member of Congress was a civil officer within the meaning of the Constitution, but the contrary. All he and his colleague wanted was that the Committee should decide whether the act required Senators to take the oath prescribed by that of 1862.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied: If the Senate adopt the rule of the Senator from Massachusetts, the question will be decided that all Senators shall take the oath.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the interests of the country would not suffer by having this question looked into. He saw no reason for the hot haste exhibited by the Senator from Massachusetts. He might be justified in stating that the opposition he presented to the rule did not arise from the matter contained in it. There was nothing in it he could not take every morning before breakfast, and nothing in it his colleague could not take. His opposition to the adoption of this rule was because (in their solemn judgment) a Senator did not come within the provisions of the act, and was not constitutionally bound to take this oath. In reply to Mr. TRUMBULL, he said, by a formal vote of the Senate in 1789, in the case of Mr. BLOUNT, it was decided that a Senator was not a civil officer. The office was conferred by the Senator's State, and not by the action of the Federal Government.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) understood Mr. SUMNER'S resolution to present two questions: First—What was the true meaning of the act of Congress, and whether it came within the meaning of the Constitution. As to this he could see no possible objection to the Judiciary Committee expressing their opinion on the subject. As to the second question, viz.: Whether, if the law did embrace members, Congress had any right under the Constitution to pass the act. He submitted that perhaps the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) was mistaken as to the authority to refer to the Committee to examine whether the act was constitutional or not. He begged the Senator to reconsider his position. If he did, he (Mr. JOHNSON,) inclined to think that the Senator would come to a different conclusion. The act was apparently the law of the land. If, on investigation, it should be found to be unconstitutional, or repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution, it was due that Congress should repeal it. His question came up as one of privilege concerning the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. BAYARD,) to whose alone it applied.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) said the proposed rule gave a practical construction of the statute. It required the oath to be administered to all Senators before they took their seats. The rule proceeded on the ground that the oath was applicable to Senators, while the Senator from Delaware maintained that the law was not applicable to Senators as civil officers. If the Constitution did not include them, the construction should be given accordingly. He saw no objection to referring the subject to the Committee on the Judiciary. He made these remarks without expressing his views on the constitutionality of the law, one way or another. He saw no serious objection to giving the subject the reference required, as an extension of courtesy toward the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not see that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BAYARD) was interested in the rule more than any other Senator. The proposition here was to inquire whether the law was in accordance, or in conflict, with the Constitution. The act required all officers in the civil, naval, or military departments, before entering upon their duties to take the prescribed oath, swearing, or affirming, that they have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, nor given aid or comfort to those engaged in armed hostility therein, &c. Mr. TRUMBULL then argued to show that the law was applicable to Senators and Representatives. As nearly all the Senators had taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance to the country, he thought it was too late to inquire whether the oath properly embraced Senators. He did not want the Toombses and Davises to come here, and, after swearing to support the Constitution, to take their seats and then perjure themselves. He claimed the right to say they never should with his consent have seats in this body. He would require Senators to take the prescribed oath that they had not been engaged in rebellion, and, if they committed perjury, he would convict them under the statute.

Mr. SUMNER said the question was whether the rule proposed should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The reasons assigned for the proposed reference were two, viz.: whether the act which the rule proposed to carry out was unconstitutional; and, assuming it to be constitutional, whether it was applicable to Senators. He doubted whether there was a single Senator who needed light on this subject, or say one having a particle of doubt. He knew some Senators had made up their minds that it was not constitutional and applicable, while others entertained a different opinion. Of what use would it be to refer the question to the Committee on the Judiciary? Every Senator was as competent to decide now as after the Committee should report. If the rule was not perfectly simple, then there might be occasion for reference to remove doubt. Senators could not forget that the bill was amply discussed at a former session. There had not been an objection started to-day that was not then answered; and in face of those objections the oath was first taken by the Chair, and by him administered to the Senators. Every minute the Senate deemed in doubt on this question was injurious to the best interests of the country. It belonged to the Senate to set an example of promptness by taking the oath without hesitation.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said if the Committee should make a report of the entire subject, the entire subject would have to be gone over again. If they wanted to refer the rule they might as well refer the substitute. But he could not see any good reason for referring the rule. By this they would only delay the matter.

Mr. HOWARD remarked that the customary course was to refer grave questions, although Senators might assume that matters were very clear, and therefore it was idle to refer. The law was passed July 2, 1862, at the last session of the Senate. Messrs. FESSENDEN, WADE, of New-Jersey, and ARNOLD, of Rhode Island, all took their seats without reference to the law, and held them without a word from any Senator until the end of their respective terms. At the organization of the present session, the Senators were sworn to support the Constitution, and admitted to their seats without reference to the law. When the question was first raised, he made a motion to postpone its consideration, owing to its gravity, from the extra session until now. He had a right to take it for granted that the decision had been waived, three Senators having remained here without taking the oath until their terms expired. It could not be that the Senators have made up their minds. He was unwilling, without a decision of the Senate, to voluntarily take the oath. His past life and conduct ought to be sufficient to protect him from suspicion. Barring his views as to the dangerous unconstitutionality of the law, he could as readily take the oath as any member of the Senate. He maintained that it had been decided that a Senator is not a civil officer under the Constitution.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) could see no reason why the Senate should refuse to refer. He was of opinion it would work very well to have the Committee report on the subject.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) said that the Senator from Massachusetts had indicated that every Senator had made up his own mind; but he (POMEROY) had looked into the question, and was clearly of the opinion that the law of 1862 did not embrace Senators. If others had formed a different opinion, that was no reason why the Senate should refuse an investigation of a subject of such grave importance. He believed he could make it appear that the law did not embrace Senators, under the language of the Constitution, and supported by the most learned commentaries, and which principle was solemnly adjudged by the Senate itself at an early period of its history.

Mr. SUMNER suggested the judgment of civil officers for the purpose of impeachment.

Mr. POMEROY, resuming, said he was merely indicating what he believed an investigation would develop, and referred to the case of Mr. BLOUNT.

Mr. SAULSBURY explained. He desired the entire subject to be referred.

Mr. POWELL thought the Senator from Massachusetts was in not haste to pass the resolution. No possible detriment could result by a reference.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) said no earthly good could arise by a reference. This very question had heretofore been raised before the Judiciary Committee as to whether Senators were civil officers. He thought they were at that time divided, and had no doubt that their opinions remained the same as two years ago. It was admitted on all hands, let the Committee report as it might, it must lead to an extended discussion. There was possibility of a great public harm being done by a longer postponement of the question. If disloyal men were not required to take the oath great injury and detriment might occur. It did not strike him suited as proper, because certain Senators did not take the oath, therefore others were not required to do so. His remarks applied to the inutility of referring the subject to a Committee who had already decided upon the question.

Mr. POWELL differed from his friend from New-Jersey. He did not think the question was mooted by the Committee that the law embraced Senators.

Mr. SUMNER said this discussion had shown that there was little occasion for reference. He had attentively listened to all the arguments. Those presented by the Senators from Kentucky and Delaware were to the effect that the Senators had already taken their places and proceeded to discharge their duties without having taken and subscribed the oath. That was a fact. But to his mind this was a reason for immediate action. The proposition was brought forward nine months ago, and now when he asked the Senate to vote for it he was met by the remark by the Senator from Kentucky that he was acting in too much haste. He thought the Senate was justly obnoxious to the charge of delay and ought now to act promptly.

Mr. SUMNER, referring to the law, said it contained no such language as "civil officers," but "civil, naval and military officers," in any department of the public service.

Mr. SUMNER resumed his argument, in the course of which he said that at the commencement of this body it was decided, by 14 against 11—a very small majority—that one of its own members was not liable to be impeached by an associate branch of the Legislature. This was the case to which reference had been made. The Senate was then small, and this decision should not be followed as a precedent at the present day. He again urged immediate action on his resolution, repeating that the Senate were as well prepared now as they would be after a report from the Committee.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. SUMNER hoped not, and asked the Senator to look at the clock. It was only half-past two.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) said if the subject was now referred, it would be reported back, and we would have a repetition of the debate. He preferred the discussion should be continued until they reached a vote.

The question was taken on Mr. SAULSBURY'S motion to refer, and decided in the negative, Yeas, 15; Nays, 26, as follows:

YEAS—Buckalew, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Foot, Hendling, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Wright.

NAYS—Anthony, Brown, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) explained that he had voted against the reference, because the subject had been considered in the Committee before the law was passed; therefore he thought it was entirely unnecessary. It was certainly a question of interest to the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. BAYARD,) and that Senator's colleague, (Mr. SAULSBURY.) He asked the former desired to be heard upon the subject. He would extend this courtesy.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senate ought not to adjourn over for any holiday until this question was decided. There should be a decision at an early day.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) noticing the remarks of others, said that there were Senators here now who had not had an opportunity to discuss the question, which should be duly considered in all its aspects.

Pending the debate, the Senate went into a brief Executive Session, and then adjourned until Monday.

TRADE WITH NICARAGUA.

The Question of Discriminating Duties—A Proclamation by President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

By the President of the United States of America—

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act of Congress of the United States of the 24th May, 1828, entitled "An act in addition to an act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, and to equalize the duties on Prussian vessels and their cargoes," it is provided that, upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the Government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the said nation, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States, or from any foreign country, the President is thereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported into the United States in the same, from the said foreign nation, from any other foreign country, the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes, as aforesaid, shall be continued, and no longer.

And whereas, satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me through an official communication of Señor Don Louis MOLINA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, under date of 28th of November, 1863, that no other or higher duties of tonnage and impost have been imposed or levied since the 2d day of August, 1848, in the ports of Nicaragua, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, and upon the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported in the same from the United States and from any foreign country whatever, there are levied on Nicaraguan ships and their cargoes, in the same ports, under like circumstances.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that so much of the several acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of Nicaragua and the produce, manufactures and merchandise imported into the United States in the same from the dominions of Nicaragua, and from any other foreign country whatever, the said suspension to take effect on the day above mentioned, and to continue thenceforward so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels of the United States and the produce, manufactures and merchandise imported into the dominions of Nicaragua in the same, as aforesaid, shall be continued on the part of the Government of Nicaragua.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the [illegible] the fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord [illegible] and the [illegible] of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Boring Act of Pickpockets.

A LADY ROBBED OF A DIAMOND BY MEANS OF CHLOROFORM.

An evening or two since, as the wife of Police Captain Mills, of the Second Precinct, was riding up town in a Broadway stage, she was robbed of her pocket-book, containing a small sum of money, under the following circumstances: When Mrs. MILLS entered the stage there were three men inside. Two of them were apparently young gentlemen of good address, and for a time they behaved toward her with much politeness—passing up her fare and rendering her other little attentions. The third gentleman soon left the stage, and Mrs. M. immediately thereafter noticed that one of the young men was trying to attract her attention by throwing out his handkerchief, and by various other actions, to which she gave no heed. About this time the other one took his seat near her, and she soon after lapsed into a state of half-consciousness, from which she did not recover until she reached her home. Arrived there, she found that her pocket-book was missing. The sensation felt by her was such as to leave no doubt in her mind, that chloroform was used by those men for the purpose of putting her in such a condition that it would be safe to steal her purse. The pickpockets, of course, made their escape, and they have not yet been taken into custody. Mrs. MILLS states that she cannot be mistaken about the fact that chloroform was administered to her. She had previously taken it under the direction of a physician, and knows well the taste and scent of it, as well by the effects it produced upon her.

Murder on the High Seas.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN.

A hearing was had before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, in the case of *The United States* vs. *Richard Hurley, Henry E. Sorrenso, Evan Edwards, and William Smith.* These men are charged with murder on the high seas, under the following circumstances: They were all sailors on the American ship *Kate Stier*, on a voyage from the East Indies, to Falmouth, England, via St. Helena. On the 2d of September, 1863, being off the Cape of Good Hope, about three o'clock in the morning, Mr. GILL, a steward on the ship, heard a scuffle on deck in the forward part of the vessel, and went up to see what was the matter. He found the first mate missing, and asked the prisoners what had become of him. They declared that he had fallen overboard in trying to harpoon a porpoise, and they had been unable to save him. It was a clear, starlight night, and no vessels in sight, but the steward on looking astern could see or hear nothing of the unfortunate man. These circumstances being reported to the Captain he put the prisoners in irons, on suspicion that they knew something more about the matter than they had said. While they were thus confined the steward was in the habit of taking their meals to them, and they subsequently confessed to him that they had knocked the Chief mate down with a belaying-pin, and thrown him overboard. The ship touched at the Cape of Good Hope, and from there these men were sent to New-York for trial, together with GILL, the steward, as a witness. There being no evidence against HURLEY, he was discharged. The others—SORRENSO, EDWARDS and SMITH—were committed for further examination.

ROYAL GOOD SENSE.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, describing his entertainment by that *Model* Emperor of Brazil, Don PEDRO II., writes: "The Empress is admirable itself, while the Princesses are receiving much on occasion—practical and accomplished—as would make all possible parents in the United States rejoice, and desire that their daughters, too, might be so nicely trained. In reference to practicality, I may mention that each of the Princesses possess a sewing-machine of the Wheeler & Wilson pattern, and busy needle music is heard in the palace each day at the appointed hour for such *recreation*."—*Journal of Commerce.*

MRS. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The Winter number is received, and the ladies are in ecstacies over the large number of full-sized fashionable patterns contained in it. No man could make his wife or sweetheart a more acceptable holiday present than by subscribing for a copy of this work. Terms $1 per annum, or 25 cents a number, and published at 473 Broadway, N. Y.—*American Sentinel.*

Economy should be practiced by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT by those troubled with a slight cough, or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a standard remedy, and its curative powers have been tested by thousands of persons, who have recovered their health by its use. The Expectorant, and all of Dr. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and may be had of druggists and medicine dealers everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by LUBIN & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,

TO HIS CUSTOMERS.

I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS. HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS. SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.) GENTS' SEAL FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves. LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, fur-trimmed. Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Prof. R. L. Hamilton and Associate, Dr. LOCKROW, cure Consumption, Catarrh, and all hereditary considered incurable diseases of the LIVER, LUNGS and BLOOD, by New and Pleasant remedies. Our new Theory of Disease, and the wonderful efficacy of our remedies, are attested by hundreds of grateful patients, far and near, personally or by mail.

"REASONABLE CHARGES AND MODERATE CHARGES." Consultation free. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Cases treated by mail as heretofore. Address Prof. HAMILTON & LOCKROW, No. 546 Broadway.

Musical Boxes.

Large upwards have made my stock the most complete I ever offered. Also, a large assortment of Accordeons, Guitars, Violins, Harmonicons, Mandolines, Concertinas, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 2 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Wheeler, Hollister Watts

Have the BEST FINISH and MATERIAL UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Prices only as low. 716 Broadway.

N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen. No. 716 BROADWAY.

Just Received by Steamer, a large assortment of Quilted Shoes and Slippers, in all colors, for Holiday presents; Gent's Sole Quilted Button and Lace Boots, upper-proof; Snow, Skating, Riding and Walking Boots; Ladies' Riding Boots; Embroidered Satin Slippers for full dress. M. L. HILL, Importer, No. 671 Broadway.

There is no more acceptable or appropriate Holiday Present than a GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE. All the different styles of these celebrated machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists throughout the country. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.

FIRE'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Circulars furnished gratis. W. F. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 258 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

POLITE'S Converted "Bank" gold extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 349 Broadway.

$200,000.—A Splendid Diamond, by far the largest and largest ever imported into the United States, to now on exhibition and for sale at BISHOP & BRUSH'S, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience by Dr. LACHARME, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 48 Bond-st.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND FLORILAURUM OR WORLD'S HAIRDRESSING—Are unequalled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.
Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.
And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

New Sewing-Machines

To Rent, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 699 Broadway,
Three doors below Bleecker-st.

Devlin & Co.

Reduction in prices on
WINTER GOODS.
Our
OVERCOATS and WINTER SUITS,
Of every description, will be closed out at reduced rates, to make room for Spring Goods.
BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-st.
BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-st.

Dr. B. C. Perry,

DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
Formerly of No. 23 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

"Coe's Cough Balsam Cures Croup Every time; cures tickling in the throat; cures the most stubborn cough; cures colds without fail; cures chills and fevers; cures hoarseness and sore throat; cures influenza and lung complaints. Costs only 25 cents. Sold at HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway, and all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Patent Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and manufacturer, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only branch of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Hillis's Hair Dye, 50 cents; Black or Brown, instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods stores.

Special and Important Directions for the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, will be found on the 3d page.

Children's Leggings, in all their variations, styles and kind, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 13th sts.

Hillis's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Instantaneous. Natural. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods stores.

Diamond Parlor Matches,
IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES,
At No. 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 648.—Dec. 17, 1863.
33, 35, 71, 21, 51, 10, 29, 34, 44, 60, 74, 4.
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Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
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EXTRA CLASS 717—Dec. 18, 1863.
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E. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

BISHOP & REIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK,
AND
NO. 29 RUE DE LA VERRERIE, PARIS,
DIAMONDS,
CORALS,
WATCHES, &c.

We invite the public to examine our splendid stock of DIAMONDS, our WATCHES, from all the best makers, and also our immense assortment of choice CORAL GOODS, all of our own direct importation and recent manufacture.

BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
No. 595 Broadway.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CONFECTIONERY,
ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES,
CHRISTMAS CANDLES, LANTERNS, FLAGS,
DRUMS,
FRUITS AND SURPRISES,
FETIZE CORNUCOPIAS, ETC., ETC.
ALSO,
BONBON BOXES IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILK AND PAPER CORNUCOPIAS, MOTTOS, etc.
MEAT, OYSTERS, ICE CREAM AND CAKES,
FOR NEW-YEAR'S TABLES.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, ETC., ETC.,
in great variety, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MANFG. COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, near Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS JUST OPENED.
LADIES' AND GENTS' MOROCCO SACKS,
in great variety.
MOHAIR CARRIAGE ROBES.
J. H. & J. G. CUNNINGHAM,
No. 371 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold and black walnut, rosewood and ebony, oval and square. Cheapest in New-York. No. 61 Maiden-st.—BRADLEY'S. Cut this out for a card.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FURNITURE.

My stock comprises a full and select assortment of the most Stylish, Fashionable and Desirable ever offered in this City.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
which for good taste in design are unequaled.
All goods warranted in every particular.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

THE WONDERFUL CANTERING HORSES.
A patent horse to carry his master.
Needs no spur to make him go faster.
Runs along cheerily soon as you stride him.
Ready to go wherever you guide him.
For a few days longer only 25 cents apiece.
T. V. LOCKE, No. 56 Broadway.

DEAFNESS.

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," *et his office,*

NO. 818 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear *perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful: it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good: indeed, I feel abundantly rewarded.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 265 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG'S mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 24-st.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Dissatisfied Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 230 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 818 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE LIST OF GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PURCHASES,
of which we have a most splendid assortment:
MANTEL AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.
Malachite and plain Marble Clocks, Candelabras, Groups, Bronze Figures and Groups, &c.
BUREAU AND ETAGERE ORNAMENTS.
Cologne Sets, Powder Boxes, Ringstands, Grotesque Bronze Figures, Card Receivers, &c.
TABLE WARE.
Ivory and Pearl Cutlery, Solid Silver and Silver-plated Tea-sets, Trays, Waiters, Urns, Kettles, Goblets, Casters, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Epergnes, Forks and Spoons, Wine Stands, &c.
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THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the fifty-seventh anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty-third anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock precisely.
The following gentlemen have accepted invitations to be present on the occasion, and address the assemblage:
Hon. John P. Hale.
Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix.
Hon. Henry Winter Davis.
Hon. George Opdyke.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.
Hon. James T. Brady.
Hon. Henry J. Raymond.
Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D.
Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.
Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut.
Commodore C. W. Morris.
Judge Roosevelt.
Rev. Dr. Weston.
Other distinguished gentlemen have been invited, whose names will be announced on their acceptance.
Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers and at the Astor House.
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, CHARLES A. STETSON,
S. M. STEBBINS, JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
L. B. WYMAN,
Committee of Arrangements.

The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock M.
Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members will hand their names to the Secretary at or before the meeting.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., (BASEMENT,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE FILED objections to the Assessment List for regulating First-avenue from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets, are hereby notified that they can be heard before this Board, at their office, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock A. M.
CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 19th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¾ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
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Buy it and read it; it is canny and conceited, but thoughtful and truthful.
From the Philadelphia Press.
After Mr. Thackeray had gossipped for some time in a "Roundabout" fashion with the readers of the *Cornhill Magazine*, one of the ablest writers in that periodical resigned office and took charge of *Temple Bar*, a new but not unfriendly rival. Here he wrote a dozen desultory papers, "*decemnales rabies et quibusdam in alia*," the misfortune of which was that the original idea was Thackeray's. He called these "Breakfast in Bed; or, Philosophy between the Sheets." They are clever, they are amusing—they tell us some things we did not know before, and many things which we had half forgotten and like to be reminded of; but they bring Thackeray to mind also. Mr. SALA, however, is amusingly personal, not querulously egotistical, like his great exemplar, and his book can be read with pleasure and profit.
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The mails for Havana by the Colombia will close on Saturday at 12 M.

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The mails for Europe by the Cunard steamer will close on Saturday at 12:30 P.M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North mails close at ..... 8 A.M. and 5:30 P.M.
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REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, situated in the village of Freehold, the county seat of Monmouth County, N. J., for sale. It is desirable for a gentleman requiring a country seat, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, connecting with New-York and Philadelphia. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, has choice fruit, &c., in the immediate vicinity of all churches, literary institutions, three free schools, two select schools, fifteen stores and all other conveniences. The mansion is 46x36 feet, two stories, with kitchen attached 17x20 feet, two stories, and shed in rear 8x16. All a large barn, wagon-house, corn-crib, grain-house, woodhouse and all other necessary buildings. Will be sold low and easy terms easy. If not previously sold will be offered at public auction at Freehold on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. For particulars inquire at Freehold of C. A. BENNETT, Executor, or D. WARNER No. 34½ Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH and 6th ave.

Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.

Also, a front on 6th-av., below 9th Park.

Also, a plot of lots on 71st and 72d sts., between 3d and 4th ave.

Also, lots at Yorkville, Harlem, and in almost every desirable location in the City.

Also, a large parcel of lots, with water fronts, on the West side, south of 59th-st.

Maps can be had at the office of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 30 Broadway.

A SACRIFICE.—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES must be sold: 3-story and basement; all modern improvements. Come and see for yourselves; Nos. 207 and 209 East 50th-st. JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 631 3d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT on the corner of 24-av and 7th-st. Lot 25 by 125 feet. Possession of either can be given. Also, 14 lots of land for sale. Both will be sold for less than cost.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE WITHIN THE next ten days, a splendid plot of vacant property, containing 143 City lots, one hour's ride from Wall-st., surrounded by first-class residences and very valuable building sites. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-story house in 16th-st., ten to fifteen doors east of Union-square: house 25 by 60: lot over 100: will be let only for a private family. Price, with furniture, $22,000. Possession any time. Address C. W., Station D.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—LOcated between Fort Hamilton and Brooklyn City line, and convenient to the Fort Hamilton Railroad. Address with price, Post-office, Box No. 2,396.

PAPER MILL.—WANTED TO HIRE, LEASE or purchase, a small paper mill, with pure water, and power sufficient for four engines. Address or apply to J. DRAKE, No. 19 Produce Exchange, New-York, describing situation and machinery.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

OVERLAND CALIFORNIA ROUTE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of March 3, 1864, (to be decided by the 10th,) for conveying the mails of the United States from the State of Kansas and Territories of Colorado, Utah and Nevada, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals hereinafter specified, constituting the overland route to California. Proposals are also invited for four years' service, (from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.)

KANSAS.

From Atchison, by Lancaster, Kinnekuk, Kickapoo, Long Chain, Seneca, Laramie Creek, Guittard's, Oketo, Otoe, Pawnee, (Nebraska Territory,) Kearney, Sandy, Ramsey's, Cottonwood, Alkali, Upper Crossing, Cache, Valley, Liberty farm, Lone Tree, Thirty-two-mile Creek, Summit, Hooke, Fort Kearney, Platte Station, Craig, Plum Creek, Willow Island, Midway, Gilman's, Cottonwood Springs, Cold Springs, Fremont Springs, Elk Horn, Alkali Lake, Sand Hill, Diamond Springs, South Platte, Jacksonport, (Colorado Territory,) Antelope, Spring Hill, Dickinson's, Valley Station, Kelly's, Beaver Creek, Bijou, Fremont's Orchard, Kaole's Nest, Latham, Cache, La Fondre, Sherwood's, Laporte, Boner, Cherokee, (Idaho Territory,) Virginia Dale, Willow Springs, Big Laramie, Little Laramie, Coopers Creek, Chug Water, Hog Back, Pole Hollock, Elk Mountain, Pass Creek, North Platte, Sage Creek, Pine Grove, Bridger's Pass, Sulphur Springs, Muskie, Duck Lake, Dog Springs, Lacolle, Big Pond, Black Buttes, Rock Point, Salt Springs, Bitter Cottonwood, Green River, Lone Tree, (Utah Territory,) Smith Creek, Church Buttes, Millerville, Fort Bridger, Muddy, Quaking Asp Springs, Bear River, Needle Rock, Echo Canon, Hanging Rock, Weaver, Daniels, Kimballs' and Mountain Dale, to Salt Lake City, 1,320 miles and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (8 months.)

Leave Atchison daily at 6 A. M.

Arrive at Salt Lake City thirteenth day by 6 A. M., (288 hours.)

Leave Salt Lake City daily at 2 P. M.

Arrive at Atchison thirteenth day by 2 P. M., (288 hours.)

Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)

Leave Atchison daily at 6 A. M.

Arrive at Salt Lake City fifteenth day by 6 A. M., (336 hours.)

Leave Salt Lake City daily at 2 P. M.

Arrive at Atchison fifteenth day by 2 P. M., (336 hours.)

Allow four hours' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

UTAH TERRITORY.

From Salt Lake City, by Traveler's Rest, Rock Wells, Joe Dog City, Fort Crittenden, No Name, Rush Valley, Point Looking, Simpson's Springs, Cave Rest, Dug Way, Black Rock, Five Springs, Burt's Willow Springs, Camel Station, Deep Creek, Prairie Gate, Cassia Springs, Spring Valley, Goose Creek, Goose Creek Butte, Mountain Springs, Ruby Valley, (Nevada Territory,) Jacob's Wells, Diamond Springs, Sulphur Springs, Robert's Creek, Camp Station, Dry Creek, Cape Horn, Simpson's Park, Reese River, Mound Alley, Castle Rock, Edwards Creek, Cold Springs, White Cone, Desert Mountain, Well, Mill Water, Old River, Kelly's, Carson and Desert Wells, to Virginia City, 598 miles and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (8 months.)

Leave Salt Lake City daily at 9 A. M.;

Arrive at Salt Lake City seventh day by 9 A. M., (144 hours.)

Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.;

Arrive at Salt Lake City eighth day by 10 A. M., (168 hours.)

Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)

Leave Salt Lake City daily at 9 A. M.;

Arrive at Salt Lake City eighth day by 9 A. M., (168 hours.)

Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.;

Arrive at Salt Lake City eighth day by 10 A. M., (168 hours.)

Allow four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

NEVADA TERRITORY.

From Virginia City, by Carson, Genoa, Friday's, Yank's, Strawberry, Webster, Mose Spartsman's Hall, and Placerville (California,) to Folsom City, 140 miles and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (4 months.)

Leave Virginia City daily at 6 A. M.;

Arrive at Folsom City next day by 10 A. M., (28 hours.)

Leave Folsom City daily at 8 A. M.;

Arrive at Virginia City next day by 2 P. M., (24 hours.)

Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)

Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.;

Arrive at Folsom City third day by 10 A. M., (48 hours.)

Leave Folsom City daily at 8 A. M.;

Arrive at Virginia City third day by 2 P. M., (48 hours.)

Allow four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

From Latham, by Big Bend, Fort Lupton, and Pierce to Denver City, 66 miles and back, daily.

Leave Latham daily at 8 A. M.;

Arrive at Latham same day, by 8 P. M., (12 hours.)

Leave Latham daily on the arrival of the mail from Atchison and from Salt Lake;

Arrive at Denver in twelve hours after.

Allow four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

NOTES.

Each route must be bid for separately, with separate guarantee and certificate; and must provide for the conveyance of the mail "with celerity, certainty and security proportionate to the law."

It will be perceived that the schedules are arranged so as to form one continuous line from Atchison, Kansas, to Folsom City and back, conveying the *entire mail*, each way, in 13 days, eight months in the year; and in 28 days four months in the year.

The form of proposal, guarantee and certificate, and the bond required, requirements, &c., &c., bidders are referred to the pamphlet advertisement of this date, at the principal Post-offices. Bidders should be careful to post-[illegible]

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND DRY GOODS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 26th day of January next, for furnishing the yard service of Bunting and Dry Goods for the use of the navy at the Brooklyn Navy-yard during the ensuing fiscal year, ending the 30th June, 1863.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bunting and Dry Goods," and directed to the Chief of this Bureau.

The articles to be furnished in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules copies of which can be obtained on application to the Navigation Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard or to the Bureau, where the same and special information obtained in addition to the Navigation Officer.

All articles must be delivered at the Yard at the expense of the contractor, in suitable packages, which must be properly marked thereon; and the articles are to be subject to inspection, measurement, weighing, &c., at the Yard, and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer thereat.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, as required by law.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF HIGHEST respectability and standing, desire to form the acquaintance (with a view to matrimony,) of two young ladies, who are in every respect well qualified to make good wives, and to do so would solicit invitations to a few-I don't call them *three* of similar inclinations. During the interval a partial acquaintance may be formed by correspondence. Address CHARLES and HENRY DE FOREST, New-York City Post-office.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ABOUT 4 O'CLOCK to-day, 5th inst., on Broadway, or from there to Broome-st., Bowery line and Broadway, or from there to Broome-st., Bowery line into 8th-av. stage, a green morocco MEMORANDUM CASE, containing $180 in $5 bills, $50 in small bills, and about $4 in Sovereigns, and a memorandum of French. The finder will please return it to the subscriber, 59 Broadway, when the above reward will be paid. [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—SUNDAY, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service on CHRISTMAS DAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. S. H. Osgood, will preside at both services. Seats free to all. The Sunday School and and their friends will meet in the church on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock, when the Trees of the Christmas Tree will be distributed. Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, has kindly consented to be present and make an address on the occasion.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the New Dispensation EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall, No. 626 4th-av., between 39th and 40th sts. (removed from No. 264 Broadway.) Also, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½, and WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., same place; on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M., at Grenada Hall, No. 113 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, (opposite the theatre.) Dalleska takes up at each meeting.

THE SECOND SERMON IN THE SERIES calculated to promote good feeling among all denominations of Christians will be preached by Rev. J. T. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Dutch Church, in the church in 29th-st., just west of Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christ, the Sole Test of Christian Doctrine and Life.*

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their December meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the 12th-st. Presbyterian Church, near 6th-av. (Rev. Dr. Burchard's.) Subject for discussion—*Teachers Visiting their Scholars—Importance of the Duty—Methods and Advantages.*

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION connected with the Sunday Schools of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, will be held at the Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7 o'clock. Rev. Mr. STEWART, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union, will make an address.

THRILLING SERMONS ON "THE UNITED States in Prophecy," at the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hanover,) Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. Newton Heaton. SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the sixth sermon. Subject—*The United States in the Time of the End.* Every lover of the Union should hear the sermons. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening—third sermon of the course on the *Great Revival in the Dark Ages—God's Call to Luther.*

IS IT THE JUDGMENT?—S. S. SNOW (called "The Prophet.") will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Signs of the Times, as showing that the Scenes of the Final Judgment are Commencing.*

A PROTRACTED MEETING IS BEING held by Messiah Church, in Metropolitan Academy, No. 663 Pearl-st., between Washington and Bowery, every evening next week, except Saturday. Also, service three times SABBATH, at the usual hours. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

"THE GREATEST DOCTRINAL ERROR OF THE DAY."—J. T. DURRY will lecture on this subject at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ P. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*No Future Life beyond the Grave, except for the Righteous.* Admittance free. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. The next in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. Dr. D. X. JUNKIN, Chaplain U. S. Navy, on SUNDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, as usual.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—DU ESPRIT DE CORPS, Dec. 21, 1862.—SUNDAY, Dec. 28, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS Pastor, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, by request, to the working women of the City. Preaching at 11, and children's meeting at 3. Sunday School Festival Christmas morning at 10 o'clock.

REMOVAL.—THE FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH has been removed from Grand-st. to the chapel of the Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal)—In East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d aves. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Pope's Cave and Pilgrim's Experience*, being the next in the series on Pilgrim's Progress.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sweet children and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children especially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st., to the Five Points.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the S. S. Missionary Society, attached to Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church (Allen-st., near Grand,) on SABBATH EVENING, 28th inst., at 7 o'clock. Rev. A. A. WILLITS will deliver an address, and the children will sing. All interested are invited.

PROF. MATTISON PREACHES, AS usual, in Metropolitan Academy, No. 663 Broadway, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. On WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Prof. BENJAMIN gives a Sabbath School concert and anniversary in the same church, at 7½ o'clock.

REVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND PROCLAMATION.—Mr. Beecher's declination to debate the Constitution with Dr. Cheever in the Cooper Institute. Dr. Cheever's offer to discuss it in the *Independent* and *Principia*. See *Principia* of the 17th inst., No. 104 William-st.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*The Duty of giving our hearts to God, and not to the World.* In the evening—*The Life of Queen Esther.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. PERRY, Secretary of Foreign Missions, will preach in this Church, near East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. F. W. GRAVES at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Young Men in Danger.*

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The two-fold discourse of this series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Subject—Haman. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will worship in their lecture-room. *Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR.* Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. B. MILNOR will deliver the eleventh of a series of discourses on *The Early History of Christianity*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Unchurch-going young men especially invited.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d aves. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Evening subject—*The Illusiveness of Life.* Pastor Rev. F. BOTTOMS. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D.; evening by the Pastor.

A SALVATION MEETING.—REV. R. T. ROBERTS, editor of the *Northern Christian*, will preach on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at Thittlebergor's Hall, No. 208 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, Corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Baltimore, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3¾ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th sts., on SABBATH, Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

ORDINATION.—BISHOP POTTER WILL HOLD an Ordination on SUNDAY, the 28th, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-st., near 7th-av., at 10½ A. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 8th-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., will preach on SABBATH, 28th inst., MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours for public worship.

THE NEW-YORK FORUM.—FREEST PLATform in America, corner Broadway and 32d-st., at 2 P. M. Discussion SUNDAY, 28. WANTED, and is not True Religion? Free to all; everybody invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Madison-Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

DR. P. B. RANDOLPH SPEAKS CORNER Broadway and 32d-st. at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The House that Jack Built*; at 7½ *Ancient and Modern Clairvoyants.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

THE ATTENBURY COLLECTION OF TUNES AND HYMNS for the Children's Church of Sunday School, is now ready. It contains 113 tunes, and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Home Above," "Shall We Know each Other there?" &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces we would name, "Dare to be Right," "Faint not, ye Weary Pilgrim," "Come to Me," "Lion or Judah," "Shall we Meet beyond the River?" "Lo! Such are the Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh, 'tis Glorious," "We'll Wait till Jesus comes," "A few more Years shall Roll!" "Sabbath Bells Chime On," "Over the River," "Shall we Meet as ours to Part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever with the Lord," &c. &c. Price, 75 cents, by mail, 90 cents per copy, $65 per 100. Cloth bound, containing 50 tunes, 1c per dozen, $10 per 100. Postage, 15 cents each.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath school and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

"THRILLING SERMONS ON "THE UNITED States in Prophecy," at the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hanover,) Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. Newton Heaton. SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the sixth sermon. Subject—*The United States in the Time of the End.* Every lover of the Union should hear the sermons. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M.

OLD-FASHIONED METHODISM.—THE Bible will be in the Wesleyan Church, College-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts., ON SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.—IRVING HALL—HANDEL'S oratorio, "THE MESSIAH," by the New-York Harmonic Society, with full orchestra. See future advertisements.

LECTURES.

H. F. BELDEN, ESQ., of New-York, will deliver the closing lecture of the course for the Sanitary Commission (the proceeds to be applied to the relief of our suffering soldiers at Richmond) on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, Scripture—*The Rise and Fall of Rebellion.* This is a new lecture not before delivered. The present crisis of our Country throws an intense interest around the subject, for which the long state-craft and political studies of Mr. Belden have peculiarly fitted him. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at the office of the Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway and No. 18 Cooper Institute, and at the door.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—BROOKLYN.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON will lecture in Brooklyn, at the Athenæum, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Fortune of the Republic.* Tickets 25 cents; for sale at the usual places.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS,

IN STYLES AND PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION,

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

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BOSSE DE CHAMBRE,

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WALKING CANES,

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HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,

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BALMORAL SKIRTS,

SHETLAND FALLS

SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,

INFANTS' BOOTS,

COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at

UNION ADAMS',

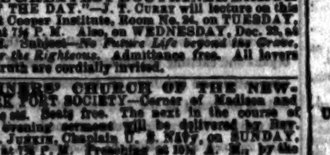
NO. 697 BROADWAY.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!! MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 466 Broadway, (near Grand,) CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS, AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

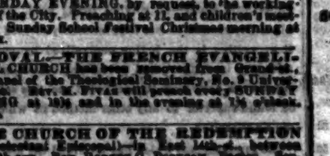
CURTAINS.



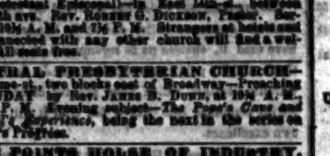
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 259 Broadway, New-York.

CORNICES.

PIANO COVERS.



WINDOW SHADES.



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HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes of ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid, viz., Alexandre, Jouvin's and other celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves. Ladies' and misses' cashmere, merino, cotton hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undergarments, in all the fashionable shades at

ELSBEE'S, Nos. 690 and 692 Broadway, near 10th-st.

SKIRTS, FRENCH, MADE UP. BALMORAL SKIRTS. Just imported in Paris. The most recent, at GAYNOR'S, 597 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

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FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!!

LADIES' FINE FURS.

GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS, FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES.

DEPOT FOR WHOLESALE TRADE, at SUREN'S (Successor to Watkins,) No. 239 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening at retail of a splendid stock of Furs, by RICH & COOK, Manufacturers of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

The Director begs to inform the patrons of the Opera and the public generally, that he will, on his return from Philadelphia, give

FOUR GRAND OPERA NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,

as follows:

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24,
FRIDAY, Dec. 26,
MONDAY, Dec. 29,
and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31,

THE MATINEE WILL TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

These will be positively the only performances until the return of the company in February next, as they have to appear by contract in Boston on Monday, Jan. 5, the WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at 8 o'clock, will be presented, for the first and only time this season, Verdi's grand opera, in four acts, of

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

with the following unparalleled cast:

Amelia.....Mad. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Oscar.....Mad. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
Ulrica.....Mlle. BENEDETTA SIDZERI
Richard.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Reinhart.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Samuel, Enemy of Richard,
Sig. DOMENICO COLLETTI
Tom, Enemy of Richard.....Sig. Muller
Sylvan.....Sig. Rocco
A Judge.....Sig. Scolarcli
CONDUCTOR.....Sig. J. NUNO

On SATURDAY, Dec. 27, AT ONE O'CLOCK, GRAND MEDORI MATINEE,

on which occasion will be produced, for this time only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre,

DON GIOVANNI,

with its magnificent cast.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desirous to retain their boxes and regular seats are respectfully requested to give notice at the box-office of the Academy, which will be open for that purpose on Monday, Dec. 22, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence on Tuesday morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES AT 7½. Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY. THIS SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, 1862, LAST NIGHT OF THIS SUPERB AND ATTRACTIVE BILL, THREE PIECES. FAIRY SPECTACLE, CHARMING BURLESQUE, and SCREAMING FARCE, with THE GREAT ORIGINALS, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, IN FIVE CHARACTERS. Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS will be supported by Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. W. A. Chapman, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. J. W. Bisdell, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. Holmes, &c. &c. LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON of the fairy spectacle of THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY. Lanty McLoughlan.....Mr. Barney Williams Kate Kearney.....Mrs. Barney Williams LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON of the excellent burlesque of THE MAGIC JOKE, Mew Scenery, Magnificent Costumes, Rare Cast of Characters, Exquisite Music, Charming Melodies, Laughable Transformations. MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS in her immensely admired character of LUCRETIA DOLOROSO. LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON of the screaming farce of THE IRISH TIGER. Paddy Ryan.....Mr. Barney Williams Seats secured one week in advance. MONDAY—An entire change of performance.

IRVING HALL.

MR. THEODORE THOMAS' ninth popular MUSICAL MATINEE, SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 1862. Doors open at 1 o'clock. NOTICE.—On the occasion of the next popular Musical Matinée, Dec. 20, each purchaser of a ticket of admission will be presented with a copy of the "Christmas Carol," 8 pages, composed by Mr. Theodore Thomas, and dedicated to the Lady Patrons of Theodore Thomas' popular Musical Matinée at IRVING HALL.

The following distinguished artists will also appear: Mr. CARLOS BERGMANN and brilliant pianiste Mme. SOPHIE DONCHARD, from the Italian Opera and Opera Comique, Paris; Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Signor ARBELLA and full Orchestra. Tickets, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Irving Hall and the principal music stores.

MISS CANDA'S MONUMENT, AT HOPE CHAPEL, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

PERHAM'S GIGANTIC MIRROR OF THE REBELLION, devoted to raising funds for the founding of a NATIONAL HOME FOR INVALID SOLDIERS, will open at CLINTON HALL, Astor-place, between Broadway and 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. Four admissions.....One Dollar One-half of the profits to be donated to the above object. Future advertisements will contain full particulars. JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent.

21ST REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT—IRVING HALL, DODWORTH'S FULL BAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1862. Tickets can be obtained only of members of the regiment, and at the band-office, (Kingsland's,) No. 422 Broome-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND. Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5 Season tickets for ladies.....3 Season tickets for boys under 15 years.....2 For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

THE GLORIES OF VENICE AND ROME, AT HOPE CHAPEL, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HAVE YOU PLAYED THE AUTHOR'S GAME?

HAVE YOU PLAYED THE POET'S GAME?

They are the most instructive and amusing Games extant. A quiet, pleasant and intellectual way of passing an evening, both for the young and old. Be sure and get the correct edition, which is published by Sage, Sons & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and for sale by our only authorized agent, GEO. A. OLNEY, No. 42 John-st.

HIRAM YOUNG, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF TIN PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st. Offers to the trade a large and varied assortment of silver-plated ware, consisting in part of *EPERGNES*, FLOWER VASES, SALVERS, PRESERVE, SUGAR and BUTTER DISHES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, &c., &c. Also, PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.

TIRRALS' SPRING ROCKING-HORSE DEPOT, CRANDALL'S PATENT—Removed to No. 612 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, Children's Carriages, &c. Send stamp for illustrated circular and price-list.

STERLING GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS (And all time.) GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and fine Gold Jewelry, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Staple Goods for the Holidays, and Lasting Tokens, AT LOW PRICES. T. B. BYNNER, Importer and Dealer in Watches and Jewelry, No. 178 BROADWAY, N. Y. UP STAIRS.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE. EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES, Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves, Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver, The Polar Refrigerator, Clothes-Wringers, Washing-machines, Parlor and Ice Skates. LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 434 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES. The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes to be found in America, is now offered for sale at Wholesale and retail by the undersigned, prices varying from $3 75 to $250 00. M. J. FAILLARD, importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

HOLIDAYS.—THE BEST PLACE TO PURchase a fine article of CANDY, SUGAR PLUMS, &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted pure and free from all adulteration. Established in 1840. It has for more than fifty

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The March to the Relief of Knoxville.

One of Longstreet's Ammunition Trains Destroyed.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

How John Morgan Got Across Our Lines.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

SINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 18.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Chattanooga, which says:

"During the march of our troops from Chattanooga against LONGSTREET, at Knoxville, GRANGER's corps led in advance of LONGSTREET's ammunition train, while HOWARD's corps was in the rear. There being no escape for the train, forty car-loads of ammunition and two locomotives were run into the river at Loudon.

A portion of the force sent to Knoxville has returned to Chattanooga.

The situation of affairs at Chattanooga is unchanged.

The army will soon be in their Winter quarters."

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

A portion of Gen. LONGSTREET's army made a descent from Rogersville on Monday, and engaged the advance of our forces near Beans' Station. The fighting was continued at intervals.

It is since reported that the rebels captured twenty-five loads of Quartermaster's stores.

Gen. WILCOX's forces have fallen back to Tazewell and are fortifying.

A later dispatch, of the same date, says that the Union citizens are leaving Knoxville and going in the direction of Big Creek Gap.

Fighting is in progress at Blair's Cross Roads.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Dec. 18.

The rebel General, JOHN MORGAN, escaped across the Tennessee at Gillespie's Landing, 60 miles above here, Sunday afternoon.

Capts. WILLIAM CUMMINGS and ROBERT CUMMINGS, who escaped from Columbus with him, were captured, together with 14 of his escort of 30. Reaching the neighborhood of the river, they pressed every citizen to prevent the alarm being given, and hurriedly constructed a raft at the mouth of Miles Creek, on which an attempt to cross was made. A citizen who eluded their pickets gave the alarm, and the attempt was nearly frustrated. MORGAN escaped on a valuable race-horse, which was presented him in Kentucky, going in the direction of Athens. Gen. HOWARD, who commands at Athens, has cavalry scouring the country, and possibly MORGAN may yet be taken.

WHEELER has rejoined HARDEE, and is reorganizing his cavalry force near Dalton.

Refugees and deserters say that the rebel cavalry will be actively employed during the Winter.

On Wednesday, CHARLY FERGUSON, the guerrilla, with a small force, captured a part of the train of the First cavalry division on the march from McMinnville to Sparta. PETER EBER, sutler of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry, and three others were murdered.

HARDEE's headquarters are at Dalton—pickets as far as the Tunnel. His army, including the Georgia militia, is 35,000 strong, and is represented as utterly demoralized.

Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN left for Bridgeport today.

Steamboats make trips from Bridgeport to Lounon, whence stores are transported by rail twenty-two miles to Knoxville.

There is no news from Gen. GORDON GRANGER, who, with BURNSIDE, is probably fighting LONGSTREET at bay near Rogersville.

The Heenan and King Match.

The excitement relative to this contest is increasing, and the betting runs wild and unprecedented. Two to one are freely offered on HEENAN, and freely taken. It is said that MCGARRITY is betting heavily against HEENAN, and whether the report is correct or not, it has gained currency, and made many more takers than otherwise there would have been on KING. A private letter from HEENAN, received by last steamer, is full of confidence, and announces an "easy" success. KING, he says, is in splendid condition, but he (HEENAN) was never in so good. KING's tactics are to fight low—body blows—and HEENAN is prepared for this, by, from the waist up, being a "man of iron." Above his hips there is nothing but cords, muscles, bones. English residents are willing to take even bets, but the odds are so freely offered that they do not make the proposition. HARRY CLIFFORD, of Broadway and Eighth-street, has $5,000 placed in his hands to bet on KING. He is authorized to bet even, and awaits takers. A singular bet was made on Wednesday evening—$150 even that HEENAN would win in thirty minutes. This is merely throwing away money, the knowing ones say; HEENAN's "quick fight" will not avail him with one who knows his tactics. Is an old stager and an acknowledgedly courageous and enduring man. A chance blow, it is true, may early decide the contest, but, saving that, it will be iron muscle against iron muscle, iron will against iron will, and thorough training against broken training. The matter of a "prize fight" is offensive enough in its suggestion, but this is occupying a prominence in the public mind which fully justifies reference to it. That it is "international" is a mistake. The English papers have combatted this idea in order if HEENAN wins, to qualify the character of the defeat. This side of the water it can be claimed as not "international," because there is neither a liking for, an approval or recognition of this most brutalizing, disgusting exhibition of the "manly art of self-defence." HEENAN fights on his "own hook," and is likely to have a much fairer chance than he had with SAYERS. He has made many friends in England. The bets on him there are heavy and "fair play," compulsorily, must be the order.

The Express Newspaper to be Sold.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Judge Brady.

The Case of Stephen T. Clark vs. James & Erastus Brooks, all proprietors of the New-York *Evening Express*, has reached the point where a sale has been ordered. The points are briefly thus: The plaintiff on the 30th of November, 1855, bought of James Brooks one-sixth of an interest in the *Express* for $12,833 33, and was, until July 1, 1863, the publisher and financial editor of the paper. At the close of January, 1863, the parties, for the first time made a formal partnership, (marked A in the pleadings,) which, by consent, was ante-dated Jan. 1, 1862, in which the interests of the parties were thus set forth—that the paper is owned as follows: James Brooks, one-half part thereof; Erastus Brooks the one-third part thereof, and the said Stephen T. Clark the one-sixth part thereof, and as such owners and proprietors have heretofore published the said *New-York Express* under the name of J. & E. Brooks. At the same time was also delivered to Clark by James Brooks a bill of sale of the interest bought by Clark, Nov. 30, 1855, and the bill of sale was by consent *ante-dated Nov. 30, 1855*, marked (B) in the pleadings. Very soon after making the partnership, and obtaining a formal bill of sale, the plaintiff gave the legal notice of the termination of the partnership, and proceeded to close the business under the articles of partnership and bill of sale, asking for a receiver and a sale of the common property.

To this James Brooks swore in reply that he sold only one-sixth of two-thirds of the paper; that *on the 30th day of November*, 1855, he signed the bill of sale, on which document marked (B) was a copy, and that he, James Brooks, "has never signed or executed any other paper or document with said Clark, as to any interest in said newspaper except those marked (A) and (B.)

Upon these affidavits, after argument, the property was ordered into the hands of a Receiver, with leave to either party to petition for a sale.

Upon the motion for a sale the plaintiff, Clark, swore that the paper marked (B,) which Brooks swore he signed on the 30th day of November, 1855, was signed and executed in January, 1856, to carry out the agreement made between them and Brooks in 1855, and that Brooks

[Advertisement.]

At a family breakfast table the other morning a scene occurred which will doubtless be redacted many times over before Christmas. After the husband had approvingly disposed of his nice rolls, broiled chicken and coffee, the wife said, in a significantly coaxing manner: "Charlie, did you know Mrs. Sweetman has got a magnificent new set of furs?" Charlie began instantly to smell a rather large mice, and pretending to be very busy over his paper, answered rather absently, "No." "Yes, she has," pursued the pretty wife; "her husband has given them to her in advance of Christmas. He has had to pay some beautiful note, many, at KNOX'S, KNOX!' I think that is the name, down Broadway, near Fulton-street, where he buys his hats, and he bought her a perfectly magnificent cape and muff, and a collar and muff also for their Annie, just the size of our Rosie. He intended not to tell her till Christmas, but he couldn't keep the secret. Wasn't it nice?" "Yes, very," said Charlie, "but I must be going. Got a lot of business to do to-day." A few hours after that saw Mr. Charlie put on his hat, quit his store and make his way quietly in the direction of KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway. "Dear little pussie," he thought, "I know what she was driving at; she wanted to give me a hint of what she would like her Christmas present to be. Well, she is the best little wife in the world, and she shall have what she wants, and feels, too. But I'll see if I can't keep a secret better than Sweetman."

[Advertisement.]

MRS. DENNISTON'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATOR.—The most perfect and convenient arrangement for raising the dress gracefully and uniformly all around ever introduced. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Mme. DENNISTON, No. 473 Broadway. This beautiful and valuable invention is fastened under the skirt, raising the dress in graceful festoons, and lets down at will. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

TWO PERFORMANCES to-day at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, at 2 and 7½ o'clock. The great drama, "Taken at Last," at each. Giant Boy, Giant Girl, Lilliputian King, Automaton Musical Troupe, &c., &c., in all hours.

[Advertisement.]

The Michigan State Fair awarded the highest commendation to the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing machine.

[Advertisement.]

BOOK, ART AND INVENTIVE.—The best number ever printed. For portraits, characters and biographies of men, BANKS, Lord LYTTELTON, etc., with portraits of beautiful women, Egyptian mummies, Sioux Indians, Love, Courtship and Marriage, Wild Men and Beasts, Children, How Miss K. Got a Husband, A Woman's Experience, The Secret of Beauty, Love Signs in the Face, The Beard—Its Cultivation and Significance, Dreams, Causes and Effect, see the January number *Phrenological Journal*, now ready. 30 cents, or $1 50 a year. New volume. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The most pleasant and healthful beverage for family use is the famous CRNT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Many worthless imitations have been offered, but be sure and ask your grocer for KENT'S. No other genuine. Price 25 cents per pound. General depot No. 151 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FARR'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

MARRIED.

DESBECKER—BENEDICT.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Lieut. HENRY DESBECKER, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and HATTIE J., eldest daughter of Lewis B. Benedict, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLOODGOOD—EDGAR.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. Ferris, Lt. DA. WINFIELD BLOODGOOD and AMANDA L., daughter of James M. Edgar, all of this City.

BARKER—HUTCHINSON.—In Christ Church, Washington, Ill., on Monday, Dec. 14, by Rev. C. E. Cheney, of Chicago, B. HUTCHINGS BARKER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to HATTIE M., daughter of John Hutchinson, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y.

CROSBY—CROSBY.—In Danbury, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. S. G. Coe, THEODORE H. CROSBY, of New-York, to MARTIN W., eldest daughter of P. D. Crosby, of Danbury.

HOLLENBACK—COUTANDER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, Kingston, N. Y., by Rev. J. C. T. Hoes, D. D., THEODORE HOLLENBACK, of New-York, to Miss LOUISA COUTANDER.

HOWELL—FISHER.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 15, by Rev. George W. Field, GILBERT HOWELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ROBINA MAFFIE, daughter of Daniel McEwar, M. D., of Bangor.

IRVIN—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, ALEXANDER F. IRVIN to SUSAN S., daughter of Robert L. Taylor, all of this City.

QUACKENBUSH—LOUDERBACK.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 17, at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 6th-av., by Rev. D. M. L. Quackenbush, D. D., ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr., and LIZZIE A. LOUDERBACK, all of this City.

SHELLEY—CROSBY.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. G. Coe, Al. DEXTER SHELLEY to MARY E., second daughter of P. D. Crosby, all of Danbury, Conn.

SMITH—BACON.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at the Church of the Redemption, by Rev. Alex. Jones, D. D., J. KEARNY SMITH, of Perth Amboy, N. J., and ANNA M., daughter of J. B. Bacon, of this City.

TAYLOR—McINTYER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. William Hannard, of Kingsboro, N. Y., CHARLES W. TAYLOR to MARY, youngest daughter of John McIntyre, Esq.

TALLMAN—CLARK.—At New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Theodore Irving, H. D. TALLMAN, Esq., of Somerville, N. J., and AUGUSTA M., only daughter of Dr. E. Clark, of the former place.

WHITING—WHITING.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. George C. Lorns, ADRIAN WHITING, of New-Orleans, and Mrs. SUSAN P. WHITING, of Jersey City.

DIED.

BRADBURNE.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, after a long and painful illness, LILLIE WILMARTHA, youngest daughter of Henry M. and Elizabeth T. Bradburne, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Washington Heights, on Saturday morning, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock.

CONLON.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 17, after a short illness, PATRICK CONLON, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Eckford-st., between Clayton and Greenpoint ave., on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M.

DUNTZE.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, of diphtheritic croup, AMOS BAILEY, youngest son of William E. and Huldah A. Duntze, aged 15 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 516 East 6th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FRENCHER.—At his residence, No. 69 East 31st-st., on Thursday, Dec. 17, after a lingering illness, ADRIAN FRENCHER.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Theodore Frencher, together with the members of the Common Council, the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the members of the Tammany Society and Democratic General Committee, are requested to attend the funeral from the Church of the Evangelists, Lutheran Church, No. 103 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOX.—On Friday, Nov. 27, on the battle-field of Mine Run, Va., Lieut. JAMES A. FOX, of the 116th regiment Ohio Volunteers, formerly a resident of Yellow Springs, in said State; leaving a young wife and many friends to mourn his untimely fate.

In the language of the Colonel commanding his brigade, to a friend, "He had endeared himself to us all by his uniform conduct as a soldier and gentleman, and to none more than myself."

His remains were interred in a quiet spot on the battle-field, near midnight of the day he fell, by his brother officers. A sadder moment they never experienced.

Gallant soldier and friend, farewell.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

HOYEY.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, D. D., pastor of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, and Chaplain of the 71st regiment New-York State Militia, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and his clerical brethren, and the members of the 71st regiment, (in citizens' dress,) are invited to attend the funeral, from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C, on Saturday morning, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Richmond papers please copy.

KIDDER.—The funeral of Mrs. MARY J. KIDDER, wife of Frederick Kidder, which was postponed on account of the storm, will take place from her late residence on to-day at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 126 West 14th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LAPHAM.—On Friday, Dec. 18, of congestion, HARRIET ELIZABETH, only daughter of Thomas U. and Asenath O. Lapham, aged 1 year and 9 mos.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 380 Carlton-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, also the friends of John Ellsworth.

MANNING.—On Friday morning, Dec. 18, Mrs. MARY D. MANNING, widow of Jeremiah Manning, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, with those of her son, J. Angus Manning, and her brothers, Daniel, William S. and O. R. Robert, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Monday morning, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 72 West 13th-st.

SPRIGG.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 17, ANN G. SPRIGG, relict of Frederick Sprigg.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Bellows, No. 76 West 39th-st., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WHITE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, EDWARD WHITE, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, James W. White, Justice of the Superior Court, and John E. White, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, this day (Saturday,) 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, where Mass will be celebrated.

WALSROVE.—At Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 17, EPPINGHAM W. WALSROVE, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Saturday), 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from Zion [Episcopal] Church, Dobbs Ferry. The train leaves Chambers-st. at 10¼ A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Vanderbilt, for New-Orleans—Mrs. Fay, J. M. Young and wife, H. F. Bowman, D. Galmon and wife, John Stockton, James R. Carlton, Wm. W. Knight, Wm. T. Smith, Frank Buck, Wm. N. Ghiselin, George T. Abbott, Mrs. Baron, Mary Nelson, M. E. Morris, William L. Bailey, Charles Moore, Victor Lavergne Pouzich and family of 8 persons, John Butler, Andrew Bartley, A. M. Rice, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Crusader, from New-Orleans.—Dr. Seguin, M. Crowley, John Cullen, Mrs. E. Humphrey and son, R. Davidson, Mr. Thompson and wife, E. Joseph, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Fernsler, C. H. Offensand.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 19 | Sun sets..... 4 39 | Moon sets.. 1 54
High Water—This Day.
Sandy Hook. 2 36 | Gov. Island.. 3 15 | Hell Gate.. 4 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Yasco, Couch, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Hamilton & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) McGilgan, Liverpool, John G. Dale. Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Daleell.

Ship Golden Fleece, Manson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Marseval, Cutting, Barbadoes, T. T. Dwight.

Brigs Gold Hunter, Weston, Yarmouth, N. S., Boyd & Hinckens; Marco Polo, (Br.,) Roberts, Turks Island, Geo. C. Brewer.

Schooners D. S. Baldwin, Knowlton, Boston, W. H. Brown & Co.; J. C. Ruapp, Mathis, Alexandria, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Triumph, Watson, Boston, Van Brunt & Slaght; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; J. G. Ferris, Martin, Washington, F. J. Campbell; Rachel C. Russell, Bunting, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; H. Brown, ——, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Louisa Moore, Winters, Newbern, J. F. Anger, Wright, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. C. Havens, Young, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. & E. Smith, Smith, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Jas. Logan, Smith, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary A. Frederic, Weaver, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Harper, Rose, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Henry A. Gedney commanding, from Fort Royal, S. C., at 8 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 9 P. M., Dec. 16, with assistants to U. S. Engineer Corps service.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brady, 7 days from Liverpool, Dec. 9, via Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 200 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced severe westerly gales the entire passage. The steamer Edinburgh arrived at Queenstown Dec. 2. Dec. 11, lat. 40 50, lon. 68, passed a fully rigged steamship bound E.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool Dec. 5, via Queenstown 6th, 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 8, 11:30 P. M., passed steamship Asia, bound in.

U. S. mail steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans 13th, with cotton and passengers to Ludlam, Hamilton & Co.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Matanzas, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to L. Kenny.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Steamer Alice, Mockens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daleell.

Ship Corsair, (Br., of Liverpool,) Hughes, Liverpool Oct. 15, with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Has had very heavy gales and calms during the passage. Nov. 13, lost jibboom, foretopmastgallantmast, etc.; 14th, lat. 44 30, lon. 41 30, spoke the ship Marianne Nottebohm, who kindly offered any assistance, we having lost all sails, except the three topsails, shifted cargo and smashed the pumps. Dec. 3, lat. 42 07, lon. 56, passed a waterlogged ship, long counter, and long black bullet, or fiddle-head; the Corsair being unmanageable could not approach nearer than two cables' length.

Ship Protector, (Norw.,) Kruse, Leghorn 83 da., with mdse. to Funch, Meyercke & Wendt.

Bark Hebron, Rusk, Newcastle 55 da., with coal to J. A. McGee. Has had very heavy westerly gales on the passage. Has been 4 da. off the Hook.

Bark Laura & Gertrude, (Brem.,) Popenhusen, Bremen 43 da., in ballast to Kremelberg & Co.

Brig T. W. Rowland, McCarty, New-Orleans 12 da., with sugar, cotton, etc., to master.

Brig James Carey Coale, (of Baltimore,) O'Leary, Havana 17 da., with sugar, etc., to Merrill & Abbott. Had a succession of strong gales the entire passage.

Brig Marcellus, (Dan.,) Isacy, Maracaibo Nov. 11, and the Bar 13th, with coffee, hides, &c., to Pavenstedt & Co. Has experienced a succession of gales from N. W. to N. E. for the last 20 da.; has been 18 da. N. of lat. 35. Dec. 5, saw a steamer, apparently a blockade-runner.

Brig N. M. Perry, (new,) Phillips, Deep River, Conn., in ballast to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Lady Melrose, (Br., of Arichat,) Wayward, Grand River, P. E. I., 30 da., with oats to D. Y. Small & Co.

Schr. Emily, (Br.,) Reed, Cornwallis 17 da., with potatoes to D. K. De Wolf.

Schr. Saratoga, Adams, Providence.

Schr. W. Perry, Risley, Fall River.

Schr. Triumph, Watson, Philadelphia, for Lynn.

Schr. S. T. Harrison, Grace, Delaware City.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamers Louisa Moore, for Newborn, N. C.; Thorn and City of Richmond for Washington, D. C.; Yasco, for New Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Arr. ship St. Lawrence, from Liverpool; brigs Coquette, from Cape Haytien; Foster, from Gonaives.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship George Cromwell will sail Saturday, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans.

The steamship Columbia, for New-Orleans, sails 19th, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

On the morning of the 9th inst., the light-vessel of Frying-pan Shoals broke adrift from her moorings during a N. E. gale, and in clearing her bridle from the windlass, her second mate, Stanley Cayer, one of the Captain, was killed. Vessel came safe and reached Fort Royal on the 9th.

At 11 A. M. on Friday, Dec. 11, the bark Alice Prevost, Nicholls, from Philadelphia, with coal for the navy, went ashore on Martin's Industry Shoals, while attempting to get to Fort Royal, and is a total loss. Same night, in an easterly gale, the light-vessel on Martin's Industry Shoals broke adrift from her moorings, but succeeded in getting into Fort Royal without damage. Temporarily, the steamer Cambria is moored about in same lat. and lon., as the light-vessel was to exhibit light at night.

RETURNED.—Hamburg brig Emilie, Pfiffer, hence 12th inst., for Hamburg, put into Portsmouth, Eng., on the 15th inst., lat. 39 40, lon. 73 40, a seaman fell from the foretopsail-yard to the deck, and was seriously injured.

Spoken, &c.

Asia—steamship, from Boston for Liverpool, Dec. 4, 24 miles west of Fastnet.

Columbia—steamship, bound E., Dec. 16, lat. 41 00, lon. 66 31.

Glasgow—steamship, bound E., was passed, Dec. 6, at 1½ P. M.

Persia—steamship, bound E., was passed, Dec. 8, at 3:30 P. M., lat. 46 14, lon. 26 42.

Scotia—steamship, hence for Liverpool, Dec. 17, lat. 40 46, lon. 66 32.

Sidon—steamship, bound E., was passed, Dec. 7, at 8:36 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

At Marseilles, Nov. 11, bark Teresa, (Dan.,) just arr.; Br. schr. ——, for Baltimore.

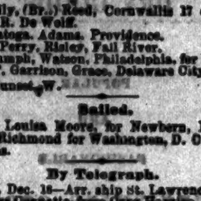
[LATEST PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.

Arrived from New-York—M. steamer Bellona, at London; Bellvar, at Liverpool; 1st, Rosa, at Antwerp; Nov. 29, Jane Spiers, at Londonderry; 30th, Christina Frederiksen, at Arendal; Gellatly, at Malaga.

Sailed for New-York—Nov. 30, Exchange, at Antwerp.

GIFTS BOOKS



FOR AND

ALL GIRLS.

LOW'S BOOKSTORE
IS SAID TO BE A GOOD PLACE TO BUY
NEW AND PRETTY THINGS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
*** Sets of Standard Books in plain or fine bindings, at moderate prices.
WALTER LOW, No. 625 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., four doors from 12th-st.
New-York City.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Opera* and general out-door day and night double prospective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 3 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician,
No. 66½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 BROADWAY.

J. T. BELLIS
IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS
FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
At No. 620 Broadway,
Corner 22d-st.
Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines sent into families.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT,
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
WILL SPEAK ON
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,
At COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.

Tickets 25 cents; 200 Reserved seats at 50 cents.
For sale at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway; Milliers, No. 823 Broadway; at Crowell's, No. 221 Broadway, and at the door.
A few platform tickets at 1 dollar, to be had at No. 121 Nassau-st., and at the Anti-Slavery Office, 48 Beekman-st.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all
CHEAP FOR CASH.
SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 200 Greenwich-st., and No. 69 Murray-st.

I. O. OF O. F.
The R. W. G. Lodge of Southern New-York will hold a special session at their rooms, corner Grand and Centre sts., on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of P. G. Master ANDRE FRENEYE, Members of the Order are hereby invited to meet with the G. Lodge. By order
D. W. C. LANGDON, Grand Secretary.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. DR. KAYSER will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 3d-av., THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Dec. 20.

IODINE.
IODINE WATER:
A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.
PREPARED ONLY BY
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
NO. 452 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
IT ACTS UPON THE
HEART,
LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.
The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of
HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,
enable us to recommend
IODINE WATER
for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases, etc.
AS A TONIC,
in operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.
Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.
Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¼ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. Its not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.
The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment. Resting confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.
The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klinestein, and others.
Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:
"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, not because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:
My only son, George F. Storrs, now 27 years old, has been afflicted for some dozen years, more or less, with internal swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with a portion of his throat, that very painfully increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall victim to death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, and shall take pleasure in giving to the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank me either for bringing to their notice.
GEO. STORRS.
Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 68 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 27, 1863.
Dr. H. Anders & Co.:
GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic sensibility of several years standing. Yours, &c., A. MANN, Jr.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.,
May 18, 1863.
Dr. H. Anders & Co.:
GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the mitral valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a pressing sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.
Yours truly,
GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1863.
Dr. H. Anders & Co.:
GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured me of my Palsy of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was also affected so far as his whole body by the excessive pain of disease.
C. BEETELING,
Musical Instruments,
197 Bowery.

THE WORLD OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.
Dr. H. ANDERS & Co.—GENTS: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and unenviable complaint.
Respectfully,
ROBERT REA.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 452 Broadway, New-York.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC!!!
Fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, hear this!
SOLDIERS ATTENTION!
A VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC!
Let the reader go to the nearest drug-store and purchase a box of
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
and
OINTMENT,
and send it to their relative in the army.
HASTEN! DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!!
To insure getting genuine go to the Depot
No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Prof. HOLLOWAY, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York:
CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER, Va., Nov. 28, 1863.
Thomas Holloway, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: Please send me some of your valuable pills for which you will find money inclosed. Soldiers who have used them say they are just the thing for us.
I have been in the service now over fifteen months, and have had no sickness, except diarrhœa, and I want to have your medicine by me in case of need.
Yours with respect,
ANTHONY OGDEN,
Company D, 20th Michigan regiment, 3d brigade, 1st division, 2d army corps, Army of the Potomac.
Send the following letter just received this morning by Prof. HOLLOWAY, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York:
CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER, Va., Nov. 28, 1863.
Thomas Holloway, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: Please send me some of your valuable pills for which you will find money inclosed. Soldiers who have used them say they are just the thing for us.
I have been in the service now over fifteen months, and have had no sickness, except diarrhœa, and I want to have your medicine by me in case of need.
Yours with respect,
ANT

OFFICIAL ENUMERATION AND PROCLAMATION.

At a session of the County Court of the said COUNTY, held at the Court-House in the City of Dunmore, in and for the County of Dunmore, on the first Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the one hundredth year of the Independence of the United States of America, before the Honorable Jacob Stern, Judge of the said Court.

IT APPEARING BY THE CITY CANVASSERS OF the City and County of Dunmore in the manner prescribed by law, that the Second Ward of the City of Dunmore is entitled to elect a Member of the Common Council of the said City, and that the following persons received the highest number of votes for the office of Member of the Common Council of the said Ward, at the election held in the said City on the first Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to wit:

Thomas Stern, Jacob Stern, Edward Stern, Theodore Stern, Peter Stern, Samuel Stern, Theodore Stern, Jr., Peter Stern, Jr., Edward Stern, Jr., Jacob Stern, Jr., Theodore Stern, 3d, Peter Stern, 3d, Edward Stern, 3d, Jacob Stern, 3d, Theodore Stern, Jr., 3d, Peter Stern, Jr., 3d, Edward Stern, Jr., 3d, Jacob Stern, Jr., 3d, Theodore Stern, 4th, Peter Stern, 4th, Edward Stern, 4th, Jacob Stern, 4th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 4th, Peter Stern, Jr., 4th, Edward Stern, Jr., 4th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 4th, Theodore Stern, 5th, Peter Stern, 5th, Edward Stern, 5th, Jacob Stern, 5th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 5th, Peter Stern, Jr., 5th, Edward Stern, Jr., 5th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 5th, Theodore Stern, 6th, Peter Stern, 6th, Edward Stern, 6th, Jacob Stern, 6th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 6th, Peter Stern, Jr., 6th, Edward Stern, Jr., 6th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 6th, Theodore Stern, 7th, Peter Stern, 7th, Edward Stern, 7th, Jacob Stern, 7th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 7th, Peter Stern, Jr., 7th, Edward Stern, Jr., 7th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 7th, Theodore Stern, 8th, Peter Stern, 8th, Edward Stern, 8th, Jacob Stern, 8th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 8th, Peter Stern, Jr., 8th, Edward Stern, Jr., 8th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 8th, Theodore Stern, 9th, Peter Stern, 9th, Edward Stern, 9th, Jacob Stern, 9th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 9th, Peter Stern, Jr., 9th, Edward Stern, Jr., 9th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 9th, Theodore Stern, 10th, Peter Stern, 10th, Edward Stern, 10th, Jacob Stern, 10th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 10th, Peter Stern, Jr., 10th, Edward Stern, Jr., 10th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 10th, Theodore Stern, 11th, Peter Stern, 11th, Edward Stern, 11th, Jacob Stern, 11th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 11th, Peter Stern, Jr., 11th, Edward Stern, Jr., 11th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 11th, Theodore Stern, 12th, Peter Stern, 12th, Edward Stern, 12th, Jacob Stern, 12th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 12th, Peter Stern, Jr., 12th, Edward Stern, Jr., 12th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 12th, Theodore Stern, 13th, Peter Stern, 13th, Edward Stern, 13th, Jacob Stern, 13th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 13th, Peter Stern, Jr., 13th, Edward Stern, Jr., 13th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 13th, Theodore Stern, 14th, Peter Stern, 14th, Edward Stern, 14th, Jacob Stern, 14th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 14th, Peter Stern, Jr., 14th, Edward Stern, Jr., 14th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 14th, Theodore Stern, 15th, Peter Stern, 15th, Edward Stern, 15th, Jacob Stern, 15th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 15th, Peter Stern, Jr., 15th, Edward Stern, Jr., 15th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 15th, Theodore Stern, 16th, Peter Stern, 16th, Edward Stern, 16th, Jacob Stern, 16th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 16th, Peter Stern, Jr., 16th, Edward Stern, Jr., 16th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 16th, Theodore Stern, 17th, Peter Stern, 17th, Edward Stern, 17th, Jacob Stern, 17th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 17th, Peter Stern, Jr., 17th, Edward Stern, Jr., 17th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 17th, Theodore Stern, 18th, Peter Stern, 18th, Edward Stern, 18th, Jacob Stern, 18th, Theodore Stern, Jr., 18th, Peter Stern, Jr., 18th, Edward Stern, Jr., 18th, Jacob Stern, Jr., 18th, Theodore Stern, 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THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

(OFFICIAL.)

BOARD OF CONSOLIDATION.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1868.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall.

Present—Consolidation Mayor, Healy, Hennessy, Richardson, Hatfield, Cooper, Mackenzie, Hooper, Cole, Hennessy, Kelly, Hennessy, Erhart, Cole, Hennessy, Hennessy, Hennessy